

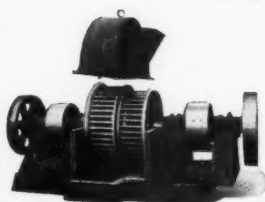
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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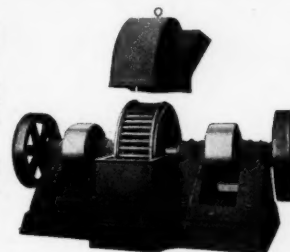
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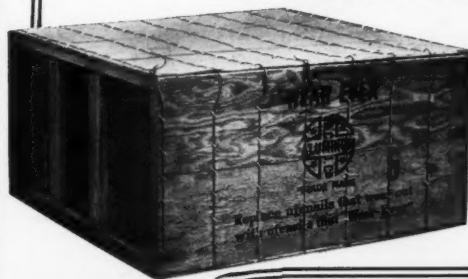
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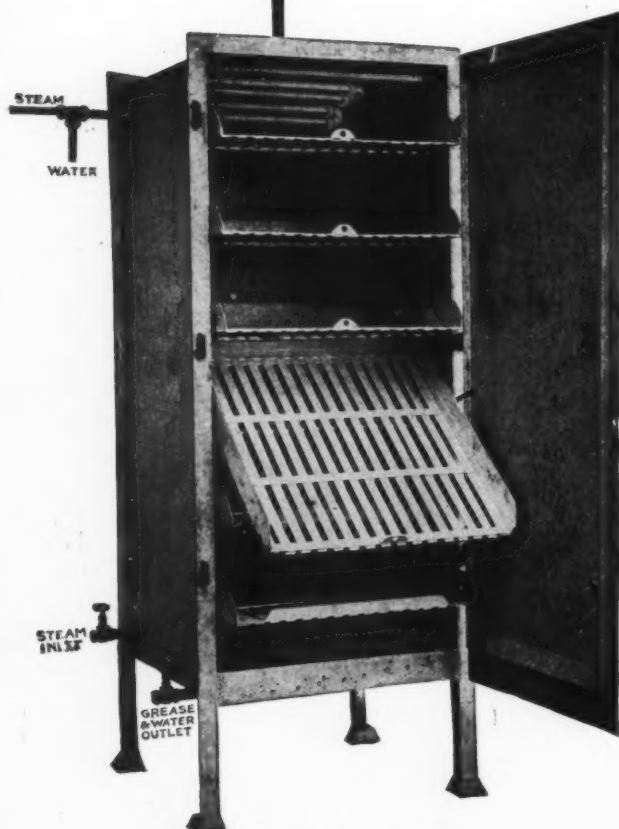
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Chicago and New York, February 12, 1921.

No. 7.

## RECOVERY OF FATS FOR OLEO PRODUCTS

### How to Handle the Most Delicate of All Animal Fats

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Among its plans of work for the benefit of the meat packing industry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers emphasized the dissemination of information along three leading lines—an accurate knowledge of packinghouse costs, the installation of labor-saving machinery and devices, and the rigid conservation of products.

The matter of packinghouse costs has since been turned over to a new Committee on Standardized Cost Accounting, whose work is already famous.

In addition to answering questions on packinghouse problems direct to members and through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, the Committee on Packinghouse Practice began the publication of a series of special articles on the other two subjects mentioned above, which articles are intended as the basis for a series of books on standard packinghouse practice ultimately to be published. Articles on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," on "Labor-Saving Devices in Meat Packing," on "Chemical Control in the Packinghouse" and on "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallows" already have been printed.

The article here presented is the third in the "conservation" series. It will be followed by others from week to week.)

Oleo fats are the rendered fats of cattle or beef. They are probably the most delicate of all animal fats, and as animal fats are more easily affected by methods of manufacture and exterior conditions than vegetable fats or oils, we may say generally that oleo fats are the most delicate of any known fats or oils.

For this reason it is necessary to use the greatest of care in the rendering and preparation of them for the market. Even slight lapses on the part of the employees, any undue rise in temperature, or a small amount of moisture may put a high-grade fat into a lower class or render it inedible.

The oleo department is one of the largest individual departments of the packinghouse, and because of the nature of its products its work is so interwoven with that of other departments that its supervision must necessarily extend to the tank rooms, offal department, cutting floor, and at times even to the killing floor.

This is necessary to assure the conservation of all the fats which can possibly be used in this department, and for their proper handling. A summary of the various fats saved for oleo products will give some idea of the scope of this department's work:

- Caul fats.
- Paunch fats.
- Ruffle fats.
- Peck fats.
- Brisket fats.
- Reed fats.
- Crotch trimmings.
- Heart fats.
- Machine fats.
- Chip fats.
- Pluck trimmings.

- Cheek meat trimmings.
- Liver trimmings.
- Beef ham fats.
- Tongue trimmings.
- Kidney and cod fats.
- Fats from boning of cattle.
- Mutton, caul, ruffle and paunch fats.

#### Must Be Handled Carefully

As already explained, a delicate fat such as oleo must be handled very carefully at every step of the process of manufacture, as the slightest irregularity in temperature will tend to cause decomposition, which immediately affects the flavor.

This principle must be borne in mind even at the source at which these fats are produced; namely, the beef and mutton killing floors. It is extremely important that all of the fats are kept perfectly clean, and that they are put into chilling vats as quickly as possible after being removed from the carcass. Many a kettle of "off-flavored" extra oil has been found to be due to the fact that the fat before it was rendered was held for too long a period before being chilled.

Owing to the "spread" in price, or the relative value between the highest grades of oleo oil and the lower grades, it is necessary to be very careful in the conservation of this material, especially where the fats are being trimmed from the adhering tissue.

This is especially true where paunches, pecks and rennets are concerned, and the trimming here should be given special attention, otherwise the fats which remain on the paunches must be converted into a lower grade of oil or an edible tallow, while those left on the pecks and rennets go into the inedible tanks. This is also true in the boning of heads and the trimming of plucks and livers, where every operation should be given special attention.

Rendering tests should be made periodically in order to check up the amount of fats it is possible to save for edible purposes, particularly high-grade oleo oils.

#### Taking Fats from Casings

If the establishment is in a position to

save its casings a large amount of edible fats can here be obtained therefrom, and the running and stripping of fats from these casings should be given very careful supervision. If they are permitted to remain on the casings they are a detriment to them, as they must be removed before the latter can be stuffed.

Unless a casing man is very careful in stripping and removing the fat from the casings he can cause great losses of oleo fats by cutting the casings, and thus permitting dirt and manure to contaminate the fats, making them unfit for edible purposes. Carelessness on the casing floor will also permit fine pieces of fat to find their way to the sewer, and these are eventually recovered for extremely low-grade tallows.

Another feature of great importance in the collection of oleo fats is the presence of any adhering tissue which can easily be caused by careless trimming. The best oleo fats are obtained where only the pure fats are rendered. Careless trimming may permit pieces of casings, livers, hearts, tripe, etc., to adhere to the fat, and when these arrive at the oleo department they cause trouble in several ways. If there is a large proportion of this kind of material present naturally the yield of oleo fat will be lower.

Such fats, with adhering tissue, form what are known as "sinkers," because they go to the bottom of the wash-vats and are recovered only at the expense of additional labor, and after they have probably deteriorated to some extent because they could not be handled promptly under such conditions.

The presence of large amounts of tissue in the rendering kettles tends to absorb the fat, and thus also cuts down on the yield.

#### Fats from Chilled Products.

Fats from chilled products such as beef tongues, cheek meats, beef hams and cutting fats from the beef boning department, including kidney and cod fats, should be sent to the oleo department as promptly as possible after removal. Such fats have a tendency to deteriorate much more rapidly than those from freshly killed carcasses.

Systematic checking-up of these departments should be made to see that none of the product is allowed to remain in coolers for any length of time before trimming. Any neglect on removing these promptly from the cooler has a tendency to increase the acid and injure the flavor of the oleo products which are rendered from them. These also must be carefully trimmed, just as explained above in the various departments already covered.

Another way to improve the quality of oleo fats is to see that the kidney, cod and cutting-room fats are carefully trimmed before they are sent to the oleo department. It is much better to take a little loss here by extra trimming than to have oleo oils "off-flavored."

Besides trimming carefully, it is also important to see that fats are sorted at their sources, so that they may be put into their proper grades when they arrive at the oleo department. Here they should

(Continued on page 20.)

## Conservation

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled, "Saving of Marrow from Beef Killing and Cutting Bones." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



## DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKING

### Economic Bases of the Present Large Scale System

By Rudolf A. Clemen, Department of Economics, Northwestern University.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This paper was read by Prof. Clemen before a distinguished gathering of the American Agricultural History Society and the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1920 and elicited marked comment. Prof. Clemen is at work on a scholarly history of the meat industry from its earliest days, and this paper is understood to be an epitome of a portion at least of his research.)

It may seem hardly worth while to discuss such a prosaic subject as meat packing, for is it not written "man shall not live by meat alone"? But, on the other hand, Napoleon's famous remark may be recalled, "An army travels on its stomach." And it is a fact that the progress of this country has been in large measure due to its capacity for developing means to feed itself and others. During the Great War Napoleon's dictum was fully proved and the means of proof were the American Meat Packers.

To study the meat packing industry is to trace in a special application the significance of the frontier in American history, first stated in its general application by Professor Turner. Meat packing in this country began in colonial times with the farmer-packers who "packed" meat for local use during the winter time. About 1640 the civil war in England, by keeping the Englishmen at home and restricting markets which in turn brought hard times in the colonies, enabled them to take over the supplying of the West Indies with livestock, barreled beef and pork, bacon and hams. The first American packer, giving his whole time to the business, was William Pynchon of Springfield, Massachusetts. The name "packer" has been used since that time, although "packing" comprises today a relatively small part of the meat industry. Before 1870, meat was dried and smoked and shipped in barrels or in bulk and later was pickled for the "nigger trade" and sea-going vessels, when dried or smoked meats would not do for these consumers. Today most of the meat slaughtered is shipped dressed in refrigerator cars.

After the War of Independence there came a new era in agricultural history, one of the most important features of which was the agrarian migration and the shifting of the center of livestock raising to the Ohio valley. This made possible, indeed made necessary, the rise of an organized industry of meat packing with its headquarters at Cincinnati; for meat packing follows livestock.

In 1775 two events greatly stimulated settlement in Ohio and also stimulated cattle and hog raising. The first was the elimination of the Indian menace after the battle of Fallen Timbers. The second was the Whiskey Rebellion, the establishment of an internal revenue system and the placing of an excise on whiskey which deprived the farmer of the right to convert corn into whiskey, so he had to turn his attention to the raising of cattle and hogs.

#### Cincinnati First Packing Center.

The first regular packer in the West was Elisha Mills, a "downeaster" who began in Cincinnati in 1818. Small packing

houses grew up in many of the river towns in this Middle West region, but from 1830 to 1865 Cincinnati was the most important and by 1840 had been labeled "Porkopolis." This was natural for it was the Queen City of the West. It had a strategic position on the Ohio River, the center of a great fertile territory. It was a steamboat building center and a natural port on the main lines of communication which were then north and south. But Cincinnati did not show remarkable growth until it developed a second advantage in the form of superior transportation facilities radiating from it and making possible the concentration and marketing in that city of the livestock of the region.

Until the Civil War Cincinnati had a monopoly control both east and west. It had a choice of markets. Lastly, Cincinnati had superior banking facilities and the packing industry even then demanded large sums to be paid in ready cash.

Professor James Westfall Thompson has pointed out that from 1830 to 1860 it first became evident that there was a definite belt or zone of territory which lies between the 36th and 43rd parallels and extends west to the 100th meridian. This has been called the American Beef Belt because cattle pastured there fattened in less time and mixed their lean and fat more fully and evenly than cattle fattened elsewhere. North of this zone the intense cold caused unprofitable consumption of provender necessary to preserve the required amount of animal heat and the beef was of poor quality, dark in color and little admixture of fat and lean. South of this zone beef became stringy and fat because of tallow not being interlarded with the flesh.

#### Development of Central Markets.

Out of this situation there developed the great centralized cash livestock markets of the Middle West which have been a fundamental factor in locating the meat packing industry on a large scale in that region.

For a long time great droves of surplus livestock had been driven on foot from the Beef Belt over the mountains to Eastern markets by professional drovers. These cattle markets and the cattle fairs of the Middle West, like those in Bourbon, Kentucky, and Madison County, Ohio, were very picturesque. These fairs declined in time partly because of want of energy and system and partly because of the growth of the population in certain centers and the development of transportation making necessary large scale markets. As cities like Cincinnati and Chicago became great collecting points for the business of droving we find the packing industry developing there.

This tendency toward concentration of livestock for the supplying of the eastern markets was greatly accelerated by the railroad building of the '50's. This meant connecting east and west as cheaply and readily as west and south. The most important of the trunk lines were the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay.

Although large numbers of livestock were collected at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago there was for years no necessity

felt for combination of conveniences known as stock yards. But as time went on drovers wished a place to keep their stock awaiting sale. And in Chicago we have several yards opened, the earliest being the Bull's Head Market in 1848. During the Civil War, however, an enormous increase in production of hogs and cattle took place and the yards were too small. Dealers, shippers, packers and railroads were greatly inconvenienced. Buyers and sellers had to be brought together. So on Christmas Day, 1865, the Chicago Union Stock Yards were opened.

#### First Commission Firm Organized.

Just a few years before this the most important factor in cash livestock emerged. This was the livestock commission firm. The earliest one began business in Chicago in 1857. Its practical advantages were at once apparent. The Commission man was always in the market and knew what stock was worth. It was to his interest to get the highest prices possible to increase his commissions. He had to be a man of integrity. Before this time the sale of livestock had been on a credit basis resulting in loss. Now the drover could ship his cattle to the market and draw on the commission man for the money as soon as delivered. Evidence of the advantages of this factor lies in the fact that as soon as the system got working a great many men went into the business of shipping livestock east to markets to meet the demands. Thus by the end of the Civil War the essential factors of a centralized cash market were present—a stockyards, livestock commission firms and meat packing companies.

It is one of the most remarkable coincidences in economic history that in the years 1870-1875 there should come to the front in response to an economic necessity, the four factors whose combination was essential for the development of the meat industry of today. These factors were first, the opening and developing of a new source of supply of livestock; second, the extension of railroad transportation to the source of supply; third, refrigeration; fourth, men to organize the distribution of livestock and meat in the most efficient way.

In 1865, the first careful study was published of the distribution of livestock by Dr. Loomis in a governmental report. It showed the dependence of East upon West for meat. It also showed that it was necessary to enlarge the beef production. Just at that time Texas, which had been developing a cattle industry, was becoming overstocked and was able, after the Civil War to send its surplus north. With that is the beginning of the cattle driving on the great trails to shipping points from which they could be sent east. Very shortly after, comes the establishing of the great cattle ranges of the far west whose hey-day from 1865-1885 has had thrown over it a glamour in song and story. By 1885, however, they gave way to the ranch farm whose day was then past the dawn.

As the ranges increased there was a constant urge westward on the part of the railroads which soon slashed in every direction in the states between the ranges and the American Beef Belt. Although at first skeptical of the cattle trade the railroads soon encouraged it very markedly, by a system of rebates and freight wars on livestock to the east.

#### Refrigeration of Fundamental Importance.

Such was the situation when inventions in refrigeration made it possible to pack all the year round, to do away with the long haul of livestock and ship fresh dressed beef to every town in the country. Refrigeration made it possible to utilize to the fullest extent the supply of livestock and it made the distribution system of meats nation-wide and world-wide. For it prevented premature decay of perishable products; lengthened the period of

(Continued on page 37.)



## Business Opposes Packer Regulation

A vigorous fight has been opened by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on legislation pending in Congress which in the view of the Chamber provides for government operation of industry. The measures on which the attack is centered as substituting government for private conduct of two of the great basic industries of the country are the Federal Coal Bill and the Federal Livestock Bill.

The Chamber sees in this proposed legislation, if enacted, a policy that might be extended to the entire industry of the country.

Copies of a brief pointing out the dangers in the two bills were sent to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives with a letter signed by Joseph H. Defrees, president of the Chamber, asking careful consideration of the arguments advanced against the two bills. At the same time the headquarters of the Chamber is sending out to the fourteen hundred organizations and the more than fifteen thousand corporations, firms and individuals included within the Chamber's membership a request that they lend their individual assistance in opposing the legislation.

The Federal Coal Bill, known also as the Calder Bill, has been introduced in the Senate and is before the Senate Committee on Manufacturers. The Federal Livestock Commission Bill, popularly known as the "packers' bill," has been passed by the Senate. A similar measure, much more moderate in form, is before the House.

In expressing its opposition to the proposed legislation the Chamber declares that:

"In taking this position we must not be understood to object to reasonable legislation affecting industry where the public interest requires it, nor do we at this time base our objections upon the power of Congress to enact such bills, however doubtful they may be. We object in principle to legislation which gives the government such control, either through bureaus, commissions, licenses or other agencies as will in effect amount to government operation of industry. The objection to these bills is that they go beyond government regulation and substitute government operation in the great meat products and coal industries of the country."

### "Farce" of Voluntary Registration.

The Chamber calls particular attention to the farce of voluntary registration as proposed in the so-called packers' bill. This measure provides that packers may register or not as they wish, but to those that register the government grants special favors, such as assistance in procuring cars and the dissemination of information which it is alleged would place those not registering under serious competitive handicaps.

The effect of the provisions, it is pointed out, would be to force corporations engaged in this business to register. Once they are registered, it is declared, the government assumes a control of the operation of the business that is equivalent to actual government operation.

To prove that government operation is provided in the Calder bill the Chamber calls attention to the fact that the President, "under certain supposed contingencies of alleged emergency (not confined to

war or threat of war) is empowered not only to fix prices and commissions to dealers, but to deal in coal and to control the production, movement and distribution of coal," and that further, "all operators or dealers in coal having gross sales in excess of \$50,000 a year shall as a condition of their right to do business, obtain a government license, and incidental thereto shall be subject to governmental inquisition and the enforcement of 'all rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the respective provisions of this act' without their having any necessary relation to the public interest."

### Government Operation the Object.

In the so-called packers' bill, as proving that government operation is provided, the Chamber's brief says:

"(a) Stockyards are in effect declared to be public utilities and their practices, rates and charges are to be determined by the Commission. (See Section 14.)

"(b) The entire livestock products industry in all forms is coerced into waiving its private character and accepting under the form of a license, voluntary in form but compulsory in effect, full governmental direction of its entire business, even to the extent of fixing prices at which livestock may be bought or the products of livestock sold. (See Section 25 et seq.)

"(c) The Commission in carrying out

the provisions of the act is given greater power to control by its own rules and regulations a private industry than public service commissions ordinarily have over railroads or other public utilities. (See Section 10.)"

### Extend to All Private Industries.

In the livestock bill the Chamber sees a principle advanced that could be extended to all private industries. The brief says:

"It is contrary to the established policy of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to advocate the interests of any particular industry, the by-laws of the National Chamber providing that it may take action only on questions national in scope, timely in importance and general in application to commerce and industry.

"If, however, the federal government may exercise a control over a particular industry not classified as a public utility such as is here proposed through a Federal Livestock Commission over the meat packing industry, then the principle underlying the legislation is obviously not to be considered as affecting that industry alone but all other private industries."

This is the first time, so far as the Chamber is informed, it is declared, that Congress has seriously considered taking control of the entire functioning of a private industry through a government commission. The brief says:

"To this control and to the method by which it is to be gained we file our protest. (Continued on page 34.)

## Blue Book of American Meat Packing

The need of a Packers' Blue Book or hand-book of the meat packing and allied industries in this country has long been manifest. There is no such book in existence, and the information it should contain must be gathered from various scattered sources by the seeker after information, either within or without the industry.

For many years THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has been in receipt of inquiries and requests for information and statistics which should be found in such a book. Not a week has passed without some inquiry for such a book. Always the answer had to be: "There is no such book."

Now THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER proposes to meet this demand by the issuance of the first "Blue Book of the American Meat Packing and Allied Industries." With the approval and assistance of leading authorities in the industry the work will be prepared with a view to meeting the practical, everyday demands of the busy packer and of the seeker after information both inside and outside the trade.

Briefly, the book will consist of the following sections:

I—A Trade Directory, to contain not only the names and addresses of every packer, slaughterer, wholesale meat dealer, sausage manufacturer, vegetable oil refiner and manufacturer of edible oil products, packinghouse broker, livestock com-

mission firm, etc., but also to include complete directory information of officers, capitalization, capacity, character of operations, etc.

II—A Statistical Section, covering livestock population, movement, consumption, manufacturing operations, exports, etc., embracing both meats and by-products, together with allied products, such as vegetable oils. A novel feature of this section is that it will be largely in chart form, so as to offer a series of graphic pictures for ready reference and comprehension.

III—Packinghouse Practice. A condensed and authoritative outline of packinghouse operations, giving actual tests, facts and figures in brief form, and intended as a general guide to the best practice in packinghouse and by-product operations. This section is to be illustrated with pictures, charts and diagrams which will be an aid to quick reference and clear understanding.

The cooperation of the best packinghouse experts and statisticians has been obtained, and work on the book is already under way. Packers and packinghouse executives have given the plan their approval. Publication is promised in a much shorter time than it usually takes to prepare a work of this character.

Later announcements will be made concerning the scope and character of the Packers' Blue Book. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is glad to do its share in advancing the interests of the meat packing and allied industries by the publication of this work.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### FREEZING HAMS AND BACON.

Reply to a question as to freezing temperatures for carrying hams and bacon brought a rejoinder from the inquirer as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We note in the Provisioner of January 15th an answer to our inquiry of December 21st. We were aware of the fact that the larger packers who are able to operate freezers at any temperature they may require or desire consider zero as a sharp freezer necessary, and not above 12 or 15 as a carrying temperature, and we were in hopes that in reply to our inquiry some reasons would be set out stating why this is necessary.

We have had some experience in freezing at higher temperatures which have been satisfactory; also carrying at higher temperatures, but we do not wish to attempt this in a larger way without feeling absolutely safe. That was the purport of our inquiry, to get a convincing argument or reason why such temperatures as outlined in the reply are necessary.

To this the Committee on Packinghouse Practice makes the following reply:

It is quite true that many people have success in a small way by "sharp-freezing" above zero, but if that was done on a large scale disastrous results would certainly follow for the following reasons:

"Sharp-freezing" experience of many years has taught us that when you freeze meats, especially lean meats, the lower the temperatures are where you "sharp-freeze" the better color you will have on either lean beef or lean pork. This is especially true of beef.

Also the lower the temperatures are

when you "sharp-freeze," the less cell structures are broken down in the process of freezing. Chemists have developed the fact that the breaking of the cell structures in beef and pork is not caused by the extreme low temperature of freezing, but is caused by the length of time it takes to "sharp-freeze" at a temperature lower than zero in order to produce a very satisfactory-looking product, and to avoid the breaking down of the cell structures and consequent loss in the meat at time of thawing.

As to carrying temperatures, when you carry meats in a temperature higher than 12 above zero the same general situation develops. Meats carried above 12 above zero break down the cell structures and give off moisture, with a very consequent loss in flavor, and greater shrinkage. You can carry meats under 12 above zero at least for one year in very satisfactory shape, but you can not carry meats above 12 above zero with any degree of safety for any length of time.

Of course, on a small scale you can put in a small quantity of meats above these temperatures, and if they are only held for a short length of time, give fairly satisfactory results. But it is certainly a dangerous game to play on a large scale.

### SAVING FATS FOR OLEO PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 17.)

also be checked, and by this double check one can be assured of obtaining the best yields of all grades of fats.

#### Proper Washing and Chilling

The flavor of oleo oil is also dependent upon the proper washing and chilling of the fats before hashing. When the fats are received from the various departments

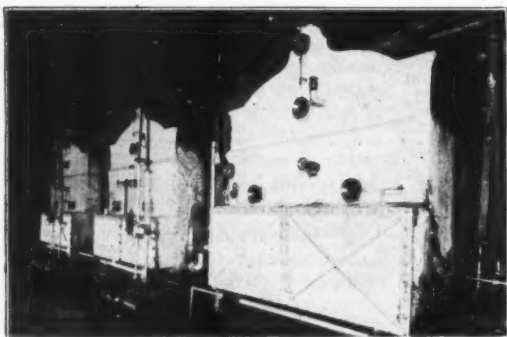
they are run through a cutter and the large pieces are cut into strips, in order to permit more rapid chilling. They are then dropped into a washing vat, which is filled with fresh water at the ordinary temperature, and are here given a thorough soaking, in order to have them absolutely free from foreign matter when they go into the chill tubs. This will remove any soluble materials which may be adhering to the fat, including blood.

From this vat they are transferred to the permanent chill tubs, where they are again sorted, in order to get into the proper grades. This sorting is done either by conveyors or by forking over the ends of the vats.

The temperature of the water in the chill tubs is extremely important and should not vary much from 40 to 42 degrees F. This temperature is obtained either by the use of brine coils or ice. If the temperature is much below this a large percentage of "sinkers" are formed, and if it is too high the fat is not chilled properly, and there is more liability of decomposition occurring.

While the fats are in the chill tubs they should be frequently agitated, and during this agitation should be submerged beneath the surface of the water. When thoroughly chilled the fat is ready for hashing and melting. The washing and chilling, when done properly, takes from three to five hours.

To conclude, we can only call attention again to the fact that these oleo fats are extremely delicate, and must be handled with great promptness and care in every step of the operation, from the time the fat is removed from the carcass until it is rendered and put into tierces ready for shipment.



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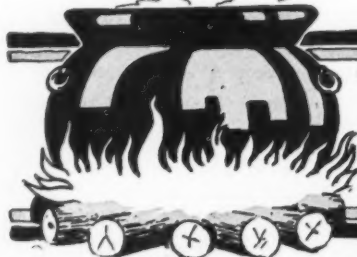
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### CONSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERA- TION.

Speaking this week before the annual  
convention of the Arizona Cattle Growers'  
Association, at Phoenix, Arizona, C. B.  
Heinemann, secretary of the Institute of  
American Meat Packers, urged greater co-  
operation between the various branches  
of the meat and livestock industry, for  
the benefit of the industry itself and of  
the consuming public. He said in part:

"Canada's meat industry was recently  
lamenting the fact that in the Dominion  
there were only about ten head of cattle  
to every nine inhabitants.

"In the United States at the beginning  
of this year there were less than six head  
of cattle to every nine inhabitants, as  
compared with more than seven head in  
1901.

"In 1900, this country produced about  
248 pounds of meat per capita; in 1919,  
about 211 pounds. In the same period,  
per capita consumption decreased from  
approximately 216 pounds to approxima-  
tely 186 pounds. Multiplied by the popula-  
tion of the United States on January 1,

1920, that represents an annual decrease  
of more than three billion pounds.

"With proper co-operation, it would be  
easy to show the consumer—

That he should, for his own sake, now  
buy meat freely;

That population is outstripping live-  
stock production;

That meat at present prices is one of  
the cheapest foods;

That if it is not consumed freely, pro-  
duction of livestock will be discouraged;

That it takes longer to build up a herd  
than to slaughter it;

That an increase in consumption means  
an increase in production, which means  
an adequate meat and livestock supply at  
reasonable prices."

This is the sort of talk that should be  
heard oftener. There are those small-  
minded or short-sighted persons who will  
say that it is "propaganda" because  
uttered by the representative of the meat  
packing industry. You cannot throw mud  
at incontrovertible facts and make it stick.  
The mud-throwers are still busy, but the  
gospel of co-operation is busier, and it will  
come out on top.

### HOG LOSSES FROM DISEASE.

Last year there were 39,000,000 hogs  
inspected in the United States, 4,000,000  
of which were condemned because of tu-  
berculosis, resulting in a heavy loss to  
the packers who bought them. Of the  
66,000,000 hogs marketed a larger number  
were infected with tuberculosis than with  
any other one disease.

Tuberculosis may be safely said to be  
the most destructive disease which is  
known to the livestock industry. It is  
estimated by the Department of Agricul-  
ture that all animal diseases cause a di-  
rect loss to the people of the United  
States each year of over \$200,000,000, to  
say nothing of the indirect losses. No  
small part of this loss may be credited  
directly to tuberculosis.

Not only do packers lose a great deal  
of money when they buy tubercular hogs,  
but the disease does an inestimable  
amount of damage to farmers and stock  
raisers. It is to the best interest of every-  
one connected with the livestock industry  
that tuberculosis be eradicated in the  
shortest possible time.

Tuberculosis is feared not alone for its  
ravages upon livestock, but also because  
of its appalling toll of human life. Sta-  
tistics show that 10 per cent of the deaths  
in the United States are the result of this  
disease in one form or another. Enormous  
sums of money have been spent in the  
last twenty years in erecting and main-  
taining sanitariums and hospitals for  
tuberculosis patients. This money has  
been well spent, of course, but as long as  
the disease is not attacked at its point of  
origin it will continue to spread, and more  
hospitals and sanitariums will have to be  
built every year.

If a sum of money equal to the amount  
spent in caring for tuberculosis patients  
had been used to trace the disease to its  
source, and stamp it out in the herds of  
cattle and hogs on the farms of our coun-  
try, a large number of the present cases  
could have been prevented and many lives  
would have been saved.

Every year numbers of old cows come  
to the stock yards, which, upon examina-  
tion, prove to be suffering from tuber-  
culosis and have to be condemned. Yet  
these same cows have been scattered  
about on farms in different parts of the  
country, and their milk has been fed to  
children for probably eight or ten years.  
Milk from a tubercular cow is one of the  
most frequent sources of infection, and a  
large number of the cases which develop  
in later years are directly attributable to  
infected milk consumed during childhood.

The only successful method of eradicat-  
ing tuberculosis is to trace it to its source,  
in the herds of cattle on the farms, and  
condemn every infected animal. Medical  
science has reached a stage where the  
destruction of the disease after it is lo-  
cated is not an extremely difficult proposi-  
tion. The big problem, however, is to  
locate every infected herd. It has been  
estimated that if every veterinarian in  
the country devoted his entire time to test-  
ing cattle by means of the tuberculin test,  
it would take two years to test every herd  
in the United States.

It is claimed that the most reliable and  
simple test is to let hogs follow the cattle  
in the feed lot. If any of the cattle are  
infected, bacteria will be passed off in the  
manure and the hogs will invariably con-  
tract the disease. A plan has been sug-  
gested which, if carried out, would locate  
every herd of tuberculous cattle in the  
United States in as short a time as six  
months. In order to be successful, how-  
ever, this plan requires the support and  
co-operation of the government, together  
with packers and livestock producers  
whose interests are at stake.

The plan is this, to require every farm-  
er in the country to keep his hogs in the  
feedlot with his cattle during the winter  
season when they are confined; then when  
he markets the hogs in the spring, to  
mark each one with a tag bearing his  
name and address. If this was done, the  
inspector upon finding a tubercular hog,  
would be able to locate exactly the farm  
from which it came.

This tagging plan is being tried in sev-  
eral localities and is working out well as  
a tracer of disease. But the co-operation  
is purely voluntary, and the testing plan  
on the farm is not included; therefore its  
full benefits have not been made manifest.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Owosso Packing Company has been incorporated at Owosso, Mich., with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.

The Union Provision Company, 919 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa., will make a number of improvements to its store.

The fertilizer and glue plant of F. W. Tunnel & Company at Bridesburg, Pa., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$75,000.

The Webb Beef Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$50,000. W. J. Web is the incorporator.

The Northern Meat Company has been incorporated at Cordova, Wash., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are Fred Glassbrenner, William Ellis, et al.

Employees of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, have been on a strike since January 7, as a result of a 15 per cent cut in wages and the institution of a ten-hour day.

Woodward & Whitely Oil Company, Whitakers, N. C., will probably rebuild their oil mill, cotton ginnery and seed-house, which were burned recently at a loss of \$100,000.

The Kugelman Packing Company has been incorporated at Piqua, Ohio. Its capital stock is \$50,000. The incorporators are Fred Goeke, E. J. Kugelman, G. H. Dunn, L. M. Goeke and G. H. Klostermann.

The Rogers Packing Company, 44 West 45th street, Chicago, has incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to conduct a general manufacturing, slaughtering and meat packing business. The incorporators are T. E. A. Cavanaugh, George A. Meares, John C. Rogers, Joseph D. Cavanaugh.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas City Stockyards Company, George R. Collett was elected president; W. H. Weeks, vice-president; E. C. Senter, general manager; L. G. Trickett, secretary; and Walter J. Prey, treasurer. Mr. Collett was formerly president of the company but resigned to ac-

cept an executive position with Morris & Company, Chicago. He has now returned to take charge of the stockyards interests.

The Port Huron Sausage & Provision Company, Port Huron, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Taylor, Tex., will co-operate with the city in the establishment of a packing plant at the city abattoir.

The division office of the American Cotton Oil Company at Columbia, S. C., has been closed and control of that territory will be transferred to the Atlanta office. E. T. Allen, formerly division manager at Atlanta, will return there and will be welcomed by his many friends in that section.

At a recent meeting of the Equity Co-operative Packing Company, Fargo, N. D., the following officers were re-elected: P. M. Casey, Fargo, president; H. M. Wilson, Fargo, general manager; Lewis Altenbernd, Sabin, Minn., vice-president; William Olson, Valley City, N. D., treasurer. J. M. Walsh, of Fargo, was elected secretary.

### PACKERS FIGHT HIGH RATES.

Packers have protested the high railroad rates on livestock in effect in the south and have appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief, maintaining that the present rates are making both the packing and livestock industries in that section unprofitable. Hearings were held Wednesday, February 9, at which the packers presented their case to the Commission.

Packers charge the high rates on live stock in the south are slowly driving them out of business, and cite as one instance the closing of the Armour Co. plant at Tifton, Ga., unreasonable railroad rates being the primary cause of the shutdown.

At a hearing before Interstate Commerce Examiner Bronson Jewell, the packers presented their evidence, showing the rates charged by the southern railroads, twenty-eight of which are mentioned in their petition, are unreasonable.

"Packers have expended a large amount of money in the south," said W. W. Manker, of Armour & Co., "for the purpose of getting the live stock producers to give more attention to this industry and in the last few years there has been a surprising increase in the number of packing plans. It is to be regretted, however, that they have not been able to obtain the support of the railroads in the establishment of rates, rules, and regulations for the transportation of live stock that is essential to the growth and expansion of this important food product."

Packers, in their complaints, charge that the railroads have grossly overcharged them for shipments of hogs and cattle, and Armour & Co. alone are seeking refunds of nearly \$60,000.

### CATTLEMEN ASK LOWER RATES.

A representative of six of the largest cattlemen's associations in the west appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week with a request for lower freight rates on livestock, contending that the high rates now in effect make it practically impossible for farmers and cattle raisers to realize a profit on their livestock. The complaint stated that financial conditions have made it impossible for stockmen to obtain loans and that they are compelled to sell their stock before it is ready for market, at whatever price such unfinished stuff will command. It was claimed that increases in freight rates brought about by the commission's decision of last August amounted to \$40,500,000 annually.

"Within the last ninety days," says the complaint, "cattle have declined 40 to 50 per cent; hogs declined an equal amount, and sheep have declined as much or more. This condition leads but to bankruptcy and ruin of the entire farming districts of the country, which face prices below cost of production while cost of production is 75 per cent above prewar costs."

Joining in the complaint were the National Livestock Shippers' League, the American National Livestock Association, the National Wool Growers, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, and the Kansas Livestock Association.

### LIVESTOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE.

Every man appointed to membership on the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen has sent in his acceptance to President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This committee is to consider broadly the question of stabilizing the marketing of livestock so as to do away with price fluctuations which producers regard as their chief grievance.

The committee members are: J. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.; Harry G. Beale, Mt. Sterling, O.; W. J. Carmichael, Chicago; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.; E. H. Cunningham, Ames, Ia.; Howard M. Gore, Clarksburg, W. Va.; C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb.; S. P. Houston, Malta Bend, Mo.; Senator J. B. Kendrick, Sheridan, Wyo.; W. A. McKerrow, St. Paul, Minn.; H. W. Mumford, Chicago; J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ida.; O. O. Wolff, Ottawa, Kan. George Livingston, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, is an advisory member of the committee.

The first session of the committee will be held soon.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Product Weak — Hogs Steady — Cattle Lower—Exports Light—Domestics Slow.

The product market has been very low during the week with prices close to the low level for the season. The conditions as to the demand have not been improved to any great extent, which has resulted in pressure on products, influenced also by the weakness of cattle and other livestock compared with the relative steadiness of hogs. The hog receipts were quite liberal, however, at the six leading points with a total of 642,000 head, compared with 457,000 head last year. Notwithstanding the large increase in hog receipts there was a distinct steadiness in the hog market. The cattle market, on the other hand, was relatively weak and declined over half a cent a pound, although receipts at the principal markets were only 163,000, compared with 218,000 last year.

The average price of livestock at Chicago for the past week shows that hogs are only \$1.20 under the ten-year-average for the week, while cattle are \$2.25 lower; sheep \$3.95 lower and lambs \$2.20 lower. The present price of hogs is \$1.25 a hundred higher than the highest price for the corresponding week in the six years prior to the war, while cattle are below the average price of the same period. The weekly average figures compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week .....	\$ 9.45	\$ 7.70	\$ 4.25	\$ 9.45
Previous week .....	9.35	8.25	5.00	10.50
Cor. week, 1920 .....	14.75	13.30	13.00	19.55
Cor. week, 1919 .....	17.60	16.45	10.55	16.70
Cor. week, 1918 .....	16.70	11.85	12.85	17.00
Cor. week, 1917 .....	12.30	10.50	11.10	14.30
Cor. week, 1916 .....	8.20	8.05	7.05	10.95
Cor. week, 1915 .....	6.75	7.40	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1914 .....	8.05	8.25	5.95	7.55
Cor. week, 1913 .....	8.22	8.15	5.90	8.75
Cor. week, 1912 .....	6.16	6.60	4.10	6.10
Cor. week, 1911 .....	7.20	6.20	4.25	6.15

Average 1911 to 1920 \$10.65 \$ 9.85 \$ 8.15 \$11.55

The export of hog products the past week shows a slight increase in the exports of meats compared with the previous week, but a decrease of nearly four million lbs. compared with a year ago. Exports of lard showed a decrease for the week of nearly six million, but even with that reduction the total was double the corresponding week last year when the exports had already begun to decrease quite largely.

The statement of product stock at the principal points of accumulation at the West showed a general increase for the past month but the stocks are still distinctly less than last year, reflecting the smaller packing. The total stocks of lard are now 48,000,000 lbs., compared with 34,000,000 lbs. last month and 62,000,000 lbs. last year. The total stocks of meat are 239,000,000 lbs., against 203,000,000 lbs. last month and 328,000,000 lbs. last year. A study of the figures shows that the greatest decrease compared with a year ago is in miscellaneous meats. The stock of bellies has increased 9,000,000 lbs. and the stock of short ribs is the same as last year. There is also an increase in stock of other pork of 169,000

bbbs. The comparative stocks at the six leading points follow:

	Feb. 1, 1921.	Jan. 1, 1921.	Feb. 2, 1920.
Mess pork, bbls....	2,104	1,907	9,123
Other pork, bbls....	212,154	33,287	63,351
P. S. lard, lbs....	37,419,838	20,332,575	43,741,879
Other lard, lbs....	10,603,845	13,433,921	18,201,985
S. P. hams, lbs....	59,062,503	60,189,228	70,785,205
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	27,284,745	25,380,151	30,785,298
S. P. picnic, lbs....	17,508,821	15,393,093	21,640,635
S. P. bellies, lbs....	25,461,264	23,307,560	16,184,668
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	503,728	574,256	486,263
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	2,575,507	2,346,850	6,356,032
Short rib sides, lbs.	9,476,959	6,067,721	9,483,783
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs.	593,344	288,780	695,591
Sh. clear sides, lbs.	871,963	802,678	9,986,288
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs.	3,192,338	1,571,632	3,417,123
D. S. bellies, lbs....	38,112,642	27,625,353	55,634,688
Short F. backs, lbs.	17,070,342	9,920,014	19,514,686
Other meats, lbs....	37,855,957	32,525,094	82,951,804
Total meats, lbs....	239,458,116	203,541,383	328,047,064

The immediate future of the market is the factor which is having a very distinct influence on the trade. The steady decline and low prices of cattle, sheep and lamb, and the resulting lower price product make for a condition very hard to combat in the price of hog products. In view of the decline of other livestock the action of the products market has been along anticipated lines, but the relative steadiness of hogs in view of the market condition for other livestock, the price of feedstuff and the moderate demand is quite surprising.

Shipments of products from Western packing points are, however, fairly good. The shipments of lard from Chicago were 14,000,000 lbs., against 12,600,000 lbs. last year, while shipments of cured meat were 18,000,000 lbs., against 27,000,000 lbs. The greatest decrease in the movement was in fresh meats, in which the shipments amounted to only 24,000,000 lbs., against 61,000,000 lbs. last year. This decrease in the shipment of fresh meat is a strong indication of the reason why cattle and other livestock have shown so much weakness of late and which has been reflected into the products. Since November 1, there has been a decrease of 139,000,000 lbs. in the shipments of cut meats from Chicago and a decrease of 77,000,000 lbs. of lard.

**PORK**—Domestic remained slow and with export interest quiet prices continued to drag slower. At New York mess was quoted at \$31.50@32.50; family, \$40@42, and short clears at \$33@36. At Chicago mess was quotable at \$24.

**LARD**—The market was very low and weak, and persistent daily declines failed to bring important improvement in the domestic or export trade. Stocks are increasing and the market keeps following a downward trend in the West. At New York prime western was quoted at \$12.65 @12.75; middle western, \$12.20@12.30; New York City, 12 cents nominal, refined to the continent, 14½ cents; South American, 15 cents; Brazil kegs, 16 cents, and compound lard, 10½@11 cents, according to brand. At Chicago regular lard was 65 cents under May and loose was quotable at 10½ cents.

**BEEF**—The market was extremely quiet and unchanged from a week ago. In New York mess was quoted at \$16@18; packet, \$19@21; family, \$27@29; extra India mess, \$45@48.

### FEATURES OF PROVISION MARKET.

Regardless of the fact that hog receipts for the first two days of this week in the eleven markets are 6,000 less than the corresponding two days last week, the market broke 50 to 75c per 100 for the bulk of the hogs under Monday and Tuesday's price of last week. The average price of

hogs on Tuesday was \$9.05, as against \$9.45 for the previous Tuesday.

"It is rather a strange feature of the market that it is so much lower and inactive than last week, without any change in the demand situation," says W. G. Press & Co. in their market letter. "In fact, if anything the cured product situation is in a stronger position than it was a week ago, if the stocks are to be considered, for they are surely disappointing from an accumulative standpoint. The increase in the stocks of meats in January was 35,916,733 lbs. in 7 principal packing centers. A year ago in January the increase was over 60 million lbs., 2 years ago nearly 100 million, and 3 years ago over 79 million lbs. With one exception, 1917, this is the poorest showing in years.

"A notable feature of the stock report is that sweet-pickled hams decreased nearly a million lbs. during January. There are only 48,023,683 lbs. of lard on hand as against 61,942,864 lbs. a year ago and 80,177,220 lbs. for like time two years ago. The total stocks of cut meats on Jan. 31 in these same packing centers was 239,458,116 lbs., as against 328,092,064 lbs. on Jan. 31 last year, and 409,956,340 for a like time two years ago.

"With a decrease in the exports of 553,619,054 lbs. of bacon and 411,548,908 lbs. of hams and shoulders in 1920 as compared to 1919, we look upon the future situation of hog meats as inclined to develop into a very strong position, for there are only a few weeks more in which accumulations of any great amount can be looked for. We think this month will see the big end of the winter hog crop marketed. History has repeated itself so often in this respect that it may be looked upon as the rule, not the exception, that the winter crop of hogs is well marketed by the last of February.

"It is true that during the last few weeks, while the receipts of hogs have been heavy, fresh pork has sold low and the offal has been almost unmarketable. Fertilizer and inedible grease has scarcely any market. Spare ribs, trimmings, snouts, feet, kidneys, livers, neck bones are all way down in price. This, of course, is only temporary, and with lighter receipts, the pressure will be taken off these commodities, and barring temporary breaks in hogs, we think hogs are inclined to higher levels up to at least August."

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY.

Receipts of livestock at nine leading markets during the month of January, 1921, with comparative totals for January, 1920, are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	290,253	62,850	993,534	408,674
Kansas City .....	149,663	18,436	228,248	163,189
Omaha .....	131,790	4,490	289,541	188,115
St. Louis .....	73,913	13,361	405,129	52,715
St. Joseph .....	49,421	5,004	174,461	91,456
Sioux City .....	63,057	1,974	190,694	27,228
St. Paul .....	41,148	30,459	263,398	49,085
Denver .....	36,540	2,779	36,305	64,703
Wichita .....	15,414	1,274	23,779	965

Total Jan., 1921. 851,190 140,636 2,604,889 1,046,110

Total Jan., 1920. 1,025,923 149,354 3,047,579 970,626

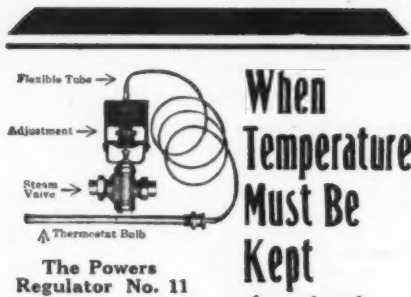
Slaughters at nine leading markets during January, as shown by official reports, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	180,290	52,979	752,960	294,576
Kansas City .....	78,108	15,745	174,578	129,725
Omaha .....	87,677	2,564	229,613	147,021
St. Louis .....	46,146	8,311	186,103	41,035
St. Joseph .....	29,708	4,684	136,454	76,026
Sioux City .....	30,918	1,754	121,326	22,029
St. Paul .....	21,943	28,465	210,473	23,503
Denver .....	11,053	1,580	31,514	17,240
Wichita .....	5,267	1,107	22,857	528

Total Jan., 1921. 491,110 117,159 1,865,878 751,683

Total Jan., 1920. 574,019 128,116 2,292,555 617,198





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Entirely automatic. Reliable. Accurate. Can be set for the desired temperature, and varied at will within a range of 40 degrees. Easily applied. Put thermostat bulb in liquid to be controlled and valve in steam supply.

## When Temperature Must Be Kept Constant

In hog scalding, hand regulation frequently results in over-scalding or under-scalding, and consequent mutilation of skins. The most constant watchfulness on the part of employees can not prevent such troubles when the temperature is controlled by hand.

## Powers Regulator No. 11

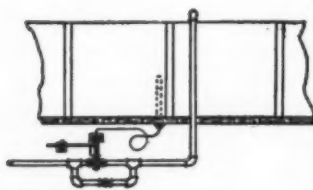
Powers Automatic Regulators maintain the temperature without variation. The sensitive thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water keeps the heat at the proper degree. Powers Regulators are easy to install, do not require further attention, and maintain the proper temperature, thus allowing the employee to devote his entire attention to productive work.

## TRY ONE!

We offer to install the Powers Regulators on a "make good" basis. Our free Bulletin 129 gives facts about heat control as applied to the Meat Packing Industry.

**The Powers Regulator Co.**  
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago  
964 Architects Bldg., New York  
575 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston  
The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd.,  
Toronto, Ont., Canada



1441-A)

Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

### PACKERS' BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Gay Fridley with John W. Hall.)

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1921.—There has been a sharp break in prices for tannage and blood, the decline from the recent high point of the season being mostly 50¢@75¢ per unit ammonia. For the time being at least there is nothing in the situation to warrant belief of any improvement. The demand is centered on materials suitable for use in digester hog tannage, the outlet through the fertilizer channels being the narrowest in the memory of the oldest traders for this time of the year.

The following quotations are f. o. b. and basis Chicago freight, subject market changes:

BLOOD.	Unit ammonia.
High grade ground.....	\$3.00@3.25
Crushed and unground.....	2.65@2.85

TANKAGE.	
Digester material, 11-12% ammonia.....	\$2.60@2.77
Digester material, 7-10% ammonia.....	2.35@2.50
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia.....	2.50@2.65
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia.....	2.25@2.40
High grade unground.....	2.30@2.40
Medium grade unground.....	2.00@2.20
Low grade unground.....	1.65@1.85
Ground concentrated.....	2.50@2.75
Hog meal.....	2.25@2.40
Liquid stick, 8-12% ammonia.....	1.50@1.75
Hair tannage, dry and unground.....	1.50@1.75

**Bones.**  
Sales at \$32.50 per ton delivered Chicago, for clean, dry, hard, Cattle Jaw, Skull and Knuckle Bones, shipment over February, March and April.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal.....	\$32.00@34.00
Steamed, ground.....	26.00@28.00
Steamed, unground.....	18.00@22.00
Bone tannage, unground.....	15.00@18.00
Cattle jaw, skull and knuckle.....	30.00@32.50
Hog bones.....	26.00@28.00
Prairie bleached and junk.....	22.00@24.00
Grinding hooft, pig toes, waste horns.....	20.00@25.00

**Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.**  
Buyers are conspicuous by their absence. It is really a problem to quote this market, and, in view of this, quotations shown below are merely nominal.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns.....	\$225.00@235.00
No. 2 horns.....	150.00@200.00
No. 3 horns.....	75.00@125.00
White hoofs.....	50.00@65.00
Black hoofs.....	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs.....	30.00@35.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	80.00@85.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	65.00@75.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	65.00@75.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	55.00@60.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	75.00@85.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	55.00@65.00

**Cracklings.**  
Buyers interested in both car lots and less than car lots. The market is fully \$15 per ton lower than the high point of the season, and there is fear that the bottom of the market has not been reached.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease.....	\$60.00@65.00
Beef, according to grease.....	50.00@55.00

**Glue and Gelatine Stocks.**  
There are buyers at \$32.50 per ton, delivered Chicago, for Cattle Sinews and Pizzels, and to \$30.00 for Cattle Hide Trimmings. The market is decidedly weaker.

	Per ton.
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings.....	\$29.00@32.50
Horn piths.....	35.00@37.50
Rejected manufacturing bones.....	40.00@42.50
Calf stock.....	60.00@70.00

**Hair.**  
Fair outlet for hog hair at the reduced prices, including field cured, coil dried, processed and dyed. Buyers are offering \$2.50 per pound for cattle ear hair, basis Chicago freight.

	Per pound.
Processed hog.....	4¢@6¢
Coil and field dried hog.....	1 3/4¢@2 1/4¢
Cattle switches, fair count, each.....	1 1/2¢@2¢

**Pig Skin Strips.**  
Prime No. 1 pig skin strips sold at 4¢ per pound, basis Chicago freight. No. 2's, No. 3's and hams, all edible stock, are quotable at 2 3/4¢@3¢ per pound delivered Chicago.

### REMOVING PIG TOES AND CLAWS.

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has ruled that pig toes and claws need not be removed before evisceration, but may be removed at any point on the killing floor before the hogs are sent to the cooler.

The Institute of American Meat Packers, speaking for the trade, has also insisted that it should not be necessary to remove toes and claws from feet not being saved for edible purposes; that the feet are clean as a result of scalding, machine water and sprays on rail. The Institute is advised that this point is under investigation and that an early report may be expected. Meanwhile, regulations requiring the removal of toes and claws from such feet before the hogs are sent to the cooler stands, and must be observed.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the Atlantic ports by countries of destination, for the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Meat, lbs.
Liverpool.....	2,928,000	3,938,000	
London.....	18,000	4,100,000	
Bristol.....	8 0 0 0	439,000	
Other English ports.....	12,000	837,000	
Antwerp.....	1,300,000	487,000	
Germany.....	4,907,000	2,747,000	
Holland.....	326,000		
France.....	35,000	120,000	
Other Continental ports.....	353,000	962,000	
Elsewhere.....	1,550	902,000	
Total.....	1,535	10,900,000	14,049,000

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Feb. 4, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses.....	2,673	2,614
Cows, carcasses.....	1,074	1,082
Bulls, carcasses.....	89	153
Veal, carcasses.....	1,712	1,447
Lamb, carcasses.....	1,455	6,483
Mutton, carcasses.....	4,246	4,077
Pork, lbs.....	687,101	703,257
Local slaughters:		
Cattle.....	2,192	2,425
Calves.....	1,161	1,250
Sheep.....	6,220	7,164
Hogs.....	20,465	19,772

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Feb. 5, 1921, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 5, 1921.
Week ended Feb. 5, 1921.	75	735
Continent.....	20	12,626
So. & Cent. Amer.....	138	1,345
West Indies.....	657	6,962
B. N. A. Colonies.....	56	135
Other countries.....	56	361
Total.....	702	22,164
Week ended Feb. 7, 1920.	2,517	
United Kingdom.....	14,894,200	93,838,500
Continent.....	6,219,000	56,194,260
So. & Cent. Amer.....	106,214	256,526
West Indies.....	4,723,018	4,323,064
B. N. A. Colonies.....	26,055	116,816
Other countries.....	62,486	227,958
Total.....	14,981,000	154,957,064
LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom.....	6,334,900	65,066,780
Continent.....	9,351,100	129,517,184
So. & Cent. Amer.....	90,173	780,033
West Indies.....	435,092	2,678,817
B. N. A. Colonies.....	437,173	35,165
Other countries.....	23,704	96,740
Total.....	13,744,660	198,183,719

	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 5, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 5, 1921.
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
From—	Pork.	Bacon and hams, lbs.
New York.....	45	5,115,000
Boston.....		3,618,000
Philadelphia.....		326,000
Baltimore.....		2,383,000
New Orleans.....	687	
St. John, N. B.....	3,539,000	150,000
Total, week.....	702	14,981,000
Previous week.....	1,771	9,958,962
Two weeks ago.....	720	6,227,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	2,517	24,845,973
Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs. from Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 5, 1921.		
1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Increase.
Pork.....	4,432,800	2,350,000
Bacon and Hams.....	154,957,064	468,433,138
Lard.....	198,183,719	181,319,709
		16,864,010

\*Decrease.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market the past week continued very dull and generally without feature. No important price changes were announced and the market remained nominal at 6 cents for special loose. The weakness in cotton oil and other oils made for caution on the part of consumers and some interests were of the opinion that the next sales would be at lower levels. Offerings, however, were not large. At New York, prime city was quoted at 5c nominal, special loose at 6c and edible 7½c. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 5½c@6c and edible at 7@7½c.

**OLEOSTEARINE.**—The market the past week was quiet and easier, with some small sales reported at 8c. Offerings were not large, but demand was very slow. The weakness in other oils and greases tended to restrict buying and led to expectations of still lower levels. At New York oleo was quoted at 8c nominal and at Chicago 7¼@7½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market at New York during the past week was dull and weak and about a cent lower, with oleo quoted at 15½c. At Chicago the market was quiet and unchanged, with oleo at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL.**—The market was dull and featureless, the prices showing little change. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.45@1.50, winter strained \$1.00@1.05, extra No. 1 at 88@85c, No. 1 at 78@80c and prime at 75@78c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was quiet and unchanged. At New York pure refined was quoted at \$1.05 a gallon, extra No. 1, 87c, No. 1 at 82c and prime at 78c.

**GREASES.**—The market for greases the past week was weak and nominally unchanged. The weakness in the oil market added to the unsteady tone and the slow movement of soap into consuming channels continued. At New York yellow and choice house was quoted at 4¼@4½c, brown 4¼@4½c, and white grease 5¼@6¼c, according to quality. There was some talk of export business, but no important transactions have been made public. At Chicago brown grease was 4@4¼c, house 4@4¼c and yellow 4½@4¾c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Feb. 9, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 21@24c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 23c; 12@14 lbs., 22c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 20c; 10@12 lbs., 19c; 12@14 lbs., 18c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 17c; 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 23½c; 10@12 lbs., 22½c; 12@14 lbs., 22c; dressed hogs, 16¼c; city steam lard, 11¼c; compound, 10c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 19c; 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; 14@16 lbs., 15c; skinned shoulders, 12c; boneless butts, 18c; Boston butts, 15c; lean trimmings, 10c; regular trimmings, 7c; spare ribs, 12c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; livers, 2c; tails, 8c; pig tongues, 12c.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 20½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 18c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 17½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 17c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 17c. Sweet Pickled—8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19c.

Skinned Hams—14@16 lbs. avg., 18½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 18c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 17½c. Sweet Pickled—14@16 lbs. avg., 21c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 21c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 21c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 19½c.

Picnic Hams—4@6 lbs. avg., 11c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 10½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10c. Sweet Pickled—4@6 lbs. avg., 12c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—68 lbs. avg., 25c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 22c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c. Sweet Pickled—6@8 lbs. avg., 21½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 19c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c.

### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Feb. 3, 1921, as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,788	1,298	2,444	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	171	195	184	13.00	16.50	12.50
Montreal (E. End)	295	231	249	13.00	16.50	12.50
Winnipeg	367	749	737	11.00	16.00	11.00
Calgary	298	1,415	1,421	12.25	13.50	12.00
Edmonton	412	....	....	10.50	....	....

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Feb. 3, 1921:

	Sales—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,499	4,859	6,647	\$ 9.50	\$13.75	\$10.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	796	652	972	10.00	13.00	10.75
Montreal (E. End)	1,081	1,275	854	10.00	13.00	10.75
Winnipeg	1,356	2,482	2,134	8.25	13.00	8.25
Calgary	1,806	1,440	1,848	7.75	11.75	8.00
Edmonton	858	1,064	788	8.00	11.50	8.00

### CALVES.

	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	561	666	428	\$17.00	\$23.00	\$18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	164	195	173	16.00	19.00	15.00
Montreal (E. End)	303	240	224	16.00	19.00	15.00
Winnipeg	89	96	134	9.25	14.00	11.00
Calgary	130	56	152	8.00	10.00	8.00
Edmonton	87	89	89	10.00	12.00	10.00

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Feb. 3, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	Sales—			Top price selects		
	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1920.	Same week ending Jan. 27.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,210	8,620	7,190	\$15.50	\$19.50	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,910	913	2,342	17.50	20.75	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,071	584	822	17.50	20.75	18.00
Winnipeg	4,028	2,266	2,930	14.50	20.50	14.25
Calgary	1,080	831	743	14.00	21.00	14.50
Edmonton	452	817	955	14.25	20.25	14.25

Expert advice and assistance on all problems of packinghouse practice may be secured through the "Practical Points for the Trade" department of The National Provisioner.

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THE DRAPER MANUFACTURING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

**GERMAN FAT AND OIL SHORTAGE.**

Leading German soap manufacturers have presented to the German Federal Ministry of Economics a petition wherein they have pointed out the danger threatening the German soap industry, according to Berlin advices to the Department of Commerce. It is shown in this petition that the stocks of fat issued by the Federal Committee for Oils and Fats for the Soap Industry were only sufficient to finish out the calendar year 1920, and that the condition of the national exchequer has made it necessary for the Government to refuse to furnish further financial aid in this direction out of Government funds.

The German soap manufacturers declare that they must have raw materials at once and that the purchases of the necessary supplies, together with the securing of the import permits required therefor must be accomplished within a maximum of ten weeks. Otherwise, they assert, it will be impossible to avoid the closing down of their factories. The members of this industry further declare that they are in a position to furnish ample security for such purchases of raw material as they may make on the open market, either in Germany or abroad.

There exists on the part of the members of the German soap industry no desire to effect their purchases of raw materials through a system of collective buying for the reason that experience has proved to this industry that such a plan is not feasible. There still remains in abeyance the question of the dissolution of the German Soap Syndicate, a step which German soap manufacturers declare to be imperative.

**TEN-YEAR OIL MILL AVERAGES.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Company, Inc.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8, 1921.—Seasonal comparisons on oil analyses are not as fairly representative as on other products, for the oil tests are almost entirely settlement analyses of tank lots and for that reason a much greater proportion of doubtful off quality samples are rendered than prime samples. The comparison, however, will serve to show the unusually good quality of this season. Very few oils produced in the Southeast have been graded off except those showing a "mineral bloom." This trouble is always more noticeable after January.

It is due to one of three causes in the order named: lubricating oil, dirty tanks and pipe lines, and scorched meats. It is well to watch this very closely as a number of mills have had big claims recently on oil that was otherwise strictly prime.

January comparisons of analyses for ten years are as follows:

COTTONSEED MEAL.				
January.	Moisture	Oil	Ammonia	Standard
1912	7.78%	7.57%	7.81%	0.97
1913	8.27	7.48	7.44	1.00
1914	8.27	7.01	7.42	0.94
1915	8.42	7.00	7.48	0.95
1916	8.43	6.15	7.02	0.88
1917	8.55	6.13	6.72	0.91
1918	8.06	6.37	6.99	0.91
1919	8.19	6.66	7.38	0.90
1920	8.14	6.64	7.22	0.92
1921	7.84	6.64	7.56	0.90
10 yr. average	8.10	6.77	7.28	0.93

COTTONSEED HULLS.				
January.	Uncut Seed	Oil	Standard	
1912	0.23%	0.76%	2.12	
1913	0.22	0.74	2.06	
1914	0.22	0.65	1.86	
1915	0.19	0.66	1.54	
1916	0.21	0.49	1.59	
1917	0.30	0.56	1.61	
1918	0.33	0.73	2.11	
1919	0.24	0.59	1.71	
1920	0.18	0.54	1.54	
1921	0.23	0.59	1.69	
10 yr. average	0.25	0.63	1.81	

**COTTON SEED.**

January	Meats	Moistures	Oil	Ammonia
1912	55.00%	9.76%	19.19%	3.64%
1913	55.10	9.25	20.20	3.52
1914	54.50	8.95	20.20	3.43
1915	54.90	9.70	20.10	3.49
1916	54.80	9.20	19.70	3.58
1917	53.70	9.50	20.40	3.39
1918	53.10	8.70	19.45	3.39
1919	54.30	9.61	19.50	3.60
1920	54.00	9.39	20.00	3.42
1921	54.10	9.37	20.20	3.38
10 yr.	54.35	9.34	19.80	3.45

Best Week.				
1912	41.9	40.4	988	
1913	44.7	43.2	966	
1914	44.7	43.2	932	
1915	44.5	42.9	947	
1916	43.4	41.9	972	
1917	45.2	43.7	921	
1918	42.7	41.2	921	
1919	42.9	41.4	977	
1920	44.2	42.7	929	
1921	44.7	43.2	918	
10 yr.	43.9	42.4	945	

CHUDE OIL.				
F. F. Acids.	Refining Loss.	Color (Red).	Choice.	Prime.
1915	2.84	10.37	8	27
1916	2.06	7.36	7.2	0
1917	1.83	7.30	7.1	10
1918	2.06	7.85	8.3	10
1919	2.75	9.22	9.1	10
1920	2.57	9.99	9.1	7
1921	1.53	8.98	8.5	10

**LABELING VEGETABLE FATS.**

An announcement has been issued by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that vegetable cooking fats should be labeled in such a manner that purchasers will know their true nature and not receive the impression that they are buying lard. The text of the announcement is as follows:

Vegetable cooking fats which have the appearance of lard and are used for essentially the same purposes should be labeled with some expression indicating their true nature in order to prevent purchasers from receiving the erroneous impression that they are lard. The use of fanciful or trade names does not relieve articles of this kind from the necessity for such labeling.

**WEIGHERS AND INSPECTORS NAMED.**

Announcement has been made of the appointment of the following official weighers and inspectors for the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association: Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Greenville, Miss.; Little Rock Laboratories, Inc., Box 293, Little Rock, Ark.

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**Decolorizing and Deodorizing Problems**

ARE READILY SOLVED  
BY THE USE OF

**SUPER FILTCHAR**

This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results. We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. **WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.**

**INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers**  
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

# VEGETABLE OILS

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### New Lows in Cotton Oil—Consuming Demand Disappointing—Lard and Cotton Weak—Foreign Markets Rally.

The market for vegetable oils the past week showed very little change from the situation that has prevailed for months past. Prices continued on the down grade, led by cottonseed oil, and some new low levels for the season were again made; consumers continued to pursue a holding off policy. Buying was continued at such a small volume that sentiment appeared to grow increasingly bearish, notwithstanding the long drawn out declines that the markets have experienced. At times small rallies occurred from oversold conditions, but at no time was there evidence that the low point of the season had been reached as yet.

Trading in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was not large in volume but continued fair as to the size of the turnover and the market had a very weak undertone, prices showing a decline of some 58 to 69 points since the first of February, while March oil showed a loss of over 6½ cents per pound from the high of the season, May a decline of 4¼ cents and July about 2 cents. The selling the past week was not aggressive but was per-

sistent in a small way to scattered commission houses and in the way of liquidations tired longs and a disposition in some quarters to switch long March oil into the later positions. Foreign longs let go of part of their March holdings and bought May, the difference between the two months ranging from fifty to sixty points. The long interest in March was large, notwithstanding the liquidation the past week, and in more than one important quarter a greater discount than that yet registered under May is expected. Support has been rather limited but at times there was fair buying for western and southern interests while the bulk of the pressure came from the professional element and in the way of hedge pressure against crude oil purchases.

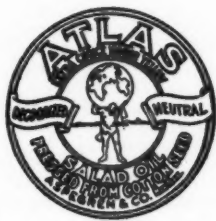
The news and the conditions in general continue to operate against prices. The hog market was very steady but on the other hand the lard market was very weak, lard prices showing a decline of over a cent since the first of February and a loss of over 7 cents a pound from the high of the season. The cotton market was distinctly weak and sold into new low ground for the season, while the grain markets were under considerable pressure at times and induced speculative selling of cotton oil.

The crude oil market in the South under increased offerings and less confidence on the part of the Southern holder sold off a cent a pound from the levels of a week ago with sales in the southeast and in the valley as low as 5½ cents and in Texas at 5¼ cents. On Wednesday the future market and crude oil rallied about a quarter cent a pound from the extreme low point, the former due to a temporarily oversold position, but the bulges failed to hold, the market again breaking to about the low point. The only bright spot in the situation in the past week was the better tone to the foreign markets, English cotton oil rallying about five shillings from the season's low and Egyptian oil about four shillings. The upturn in the English markets was said to have been partly due to the better tone in exchange and was ignored locally.

Domestic demand continued very quiet and the demand showed little or no improvement. Reports however were current of a few hundred barrels of oil having been worked abroad and in some quarters it was thought possible that foreign interests would increase if the markets continued to advance. Export clearances continued quite large. The exports from the port of New York have totaled 13,050 barrels, while New Orleans has cleared 11,900 barrels during the same period of approximately 25,000 barrels. The clearances in February are expected to continue about the same size as December and January, while good exports are also ex-

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pected during the month of March and during the first half of April.

Compound lard continued in good demand and was quoted at 10½ to 11 cents a pound, according to brand. Tallow was unchanged and dull at six cents for special loose; oleo stearine was unchanged at 8 cents, cocoanut oil was a cent a pound lower than a week ago with Manila 8½ cents in sellers' tanks, peanut oil Oriental unchanged at 7¼ in sellers' tanks, soya bean oil ¾ cents lower for the week at 4¼ cents for prompt or future shipment from the coast; corn oil unchanged at 8¼ @ 9 cents and greases unchanged at 4¼ @ 4½ cents for yellow at choice house.

With domestic demand continuing on a small scale and the South more willing to market crude at lower levels, important interests in the local trade continued to predict much lower levels for cotton oil, although they believe it quite possible that many rallies will take place on the breaks from these levels as the market is getting into debatable ground and getting to prices where the trade should begin to show more willingness to take hold.

**COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.**

Thursday, February 3, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			750 a	
Feb.			775 a	799
Mch.	4400	820 798	799 a	800
Apr.	900	830 818	800 a	825
May	6300	862 845	851 a	853
June			852 a	868
July	5700	885 877	879 a	880
Aug.	100	895 895	885 a	895
Sept.	100	900 900	900 a	905

Total sales 22,900. Prime Crude S. E., 580 sales.

Friday, February 4, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			750 a	
Feb.			768 a	790
Mch.	1900	791 775	793 a	795
Apr.			800 a	820
May	3400	850 835	845 a	848
June			850 a	870
July	2600	876 865	875 a	877
Aug.			880 a	890
Sept.			894 a	900

Total sales 8,900. Prime Crude S. E., 575 sales.

Saturday, February 5, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			750 a	850
Feb.			750 a	785
Mch.	1800	786 775	784 a	787
Apr.			785 a	810
May	3800	840 831	837 a	838
June			838 a	855
July	3800	869 860	866 a	867
Aug.			870 a	890
Sept.			880 a	893

Total sales 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., 575 asked.

Monday, February 7, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			700 a	
Feb.			745 a	775
Mch.	3800	780 770	770 a	773
Apr.			770 a	790
May	6400	832 823	825 a	827
June			825 a	840
July	4400	864 853	853 a	855
Aug.			860 a	870
Sept.			875 a	878

Total sales 15,400. Prime Crude S. E., 550 sales.

Tuesday, February 8, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				
Feb.			725 a	790
Mch.	3400	800 763	797 a	799
Apr.	400	830 795	820 a	830
May	4500	850 819	845 a	848
June	100	860 860	850 a	880
July	3500	876 849	876 a	877
Aug.			885 a	895
Sept.	600	875 875	900 a	905

Total sales 12,500. Prime Crude S. E., 550 sales.

Wednesday, February 9, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			745 a	
Feb.			745 a	790
Mch.	1100	790 773	772 a	774
Apr.	100	810 810	770 a	799
May	7200	839 825	826 a	828
June			826 a	840
July	4400	865 856	855 a	857
Aug.			855 a	870
Sept.			875 a	880

Total sales 14,900. Prime Crude S. E., 765 sales.

Thursday, February 10, 1921.

Market unchanged to 3 points net lower for active months. Sales, 12,800 bbls. Prime crude, 5.50c sales; prime summer yellow, spot, 7.00c; March, 7.70c; May, 8.23c; July, 8.55c, all bid.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market the past week was dull and weak and prices showed a decline of about a cent a pound on Manila oil from the coast, while Ceylon and Cochin at New York were ¼ to ½ cent lower. Continued poor consuming demand, fair offerings and the general weakness in the oil and grease situation were factors on the decline. Manila oil in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 8¼ cents bid, and 8¾ cents asked. Ceylon at New York was 11¼ @ 12¼, Cochin 12¼ @ 12½, and deodorized 13½ @ 14½.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market continued dull and weak and showed a decline of ½c a pound from a week ago. Demand was again stagnant and offerings of crude were fair particularly in sellers' tanks from the coast for February-April shipment. At New York sellers' tanks future and prompt shipment was quoted at 4¼ @ 4½ cents, crude in barrels 7¼ @ 8 cents per pound, and deodorized 9 @ 10 cents nominal.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market continued quiet and was nominally unchanged for Oriental, while domestic crude oil was ½c lower than a week ago. At New York Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast was 7¼ cents, domestic crude buyers' tanks f. o. b. the mill 6½ @ 6¾ cents, and deodorized 13 @ 13½ cents.

**CORN OIL.**—The market for crude corn oil was dull and unchanged with prices at New York 8¾ @ 9 cents, while refined oil in barrels was one-quarter cent lower and quoted at 10¼ @ 11 cents and refined cases unchanged at \$1.21 per gallon.

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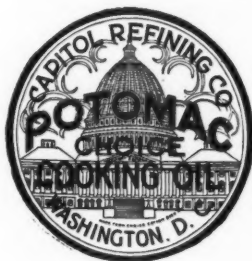
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**PALM OIL.**—The market was very quiet and a shade easier than a week ago. Largos in casks at New York 7½c; niger 7@7¼c, and palm kernels 10@10¼c.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil easy, 5½c. Good 7% meal steady, \$26.50. Hulls steady, \$8.00 loose, \$12.00 sacked.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., Feb. 10, 1921.—Prime crude cotton seed oil 5c bid, 5¼c asked; offerings and demand light. Meal barely steady; 7 per cent, \$26.00; 8 per cent, \$28.00; loose hulls \$8.00, sacked \$12.00; all f. o. b. interior mill points.

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 10, 1921.—Market exceedingly dull, with oil 5¼c at mills, 43 per cent meal \$23 and hulls from \$6@10, according to location. Probably one hundred Texas mills are operating, most of them to finish by the last of March and a few to run into the summer. It is estimated that 60 to 65 per cent of the total Texas seed crop is to be the season's crush and will amount to about one and a quarter million tons.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
New York, Feb. 8, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 3.90@4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5¼@5½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@

2½c lb.; sillex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.; talc, 1¾@2c lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 7¼@8¼c lbs.; yellow olive oil, \$1.95@2.20 gal.; Cochín cocoanut oil, 14@14½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12@12½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 8½c lb.; soya bean oil, 7½@8c lb.; corn oil, 8½@9c lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 13@14c lb.; crude, 7@7½c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 17@17½c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 11½@12c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10@10½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@21c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4¼@5c lb.

## COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, from February 1 to February 9, were 13,050 bbls., and from New Orleans, February 1 to February 6, were 11,900 bbls.

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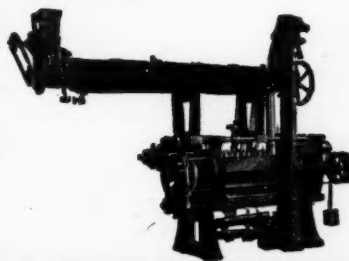
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provisions continued dull at the close of the week with the tendency heavy. The demand for the product is slow with buyers acting cautiously. Steadiness of hogs had some effect at the close. Receipts of hogs are good and stocks of product appeared to be steadily increasing. Export demand for hog and beef products is very slow but there is some evidence of small lot interest and this is considered fairly encouraging. Questions of credits for export unimproved and the credit question restricts seriously the volume of trade. Shipments of lard continue mainly to the continent. Prices Friday were easy with slow market ignored. Hog prices were better.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was quiet at the close of the week with limited feature. New low levels for the season were made, influenced by the weakness in lard and cotton, also crude oil. Crude oil in the southeast was down to 5½ cents, with Valley 5¼ cents and Texas 5¼ cents. Quotations for seed in the southeast are \$25.00, making crude price very close. Vegetable oils continue weak with coconut 8½ cents at New York and 7½ cents sellers' tanks from the coast. Soya Bean is quoted 4½ cents from the coast and Peanut 6½ cents. Prices rallied Friday with some covering and in the evening of the holiday some steadiness in the south was reported.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: March, \$7.70@7.90; May, \$8.35@8.38; July, \$8.64@8.65; September, \$8.87@8.95.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 6c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 8c. Extra oleo oil, 15½c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 11, 1921.—Spot lard at New York prime western, \$12.40@12.50; Middle West, \$12.10@12.20; city steam, \$11.75; refined continent, \$15.00; South American, \$15.25; Brazil kegs, \$16.25; compound, \$10.50@11.00.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Feb. 11, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; Copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1921.—(By cable.)—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 40@43s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Feb. 11, 1921.—(By cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 37s; crude, 30s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Feb. 11, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 47,280 quarters; to the Continent, 28,040 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 55,445 quarters; to the Continent, 75,015 quarters; to other ports, 11,260 quarters.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	8,000	3,000
Kansas City	150	1,000	500
Omaha	50	12,500	200
St. Louis	300	5,000	.....
St. Joseph	100	5,000	.....
Sioux City	300	5,400	.....
St. Paul	100	1,200	.....
Oklahoma City	.....	100	.....
Fort Worth	300	800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	500	100
Denver	200	.....	.....
Louisville	100	1,600	100
Wichita	200	200	.....
Indianapolis	200	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	200	3,000	500
Cincinnati	200	3,000	150
Buffalo	100	3,200	1,200
Cleveland	100	2,000	100
Nashville, Tenn.	100	100	100
New York	200	3,200	3,020
Toronto	200	200	100

### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1921.

Chicago	14,000	69,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,500	14,000	12,000
Omaha	4,800	9,000	11,000
St. Louis	2,500	15,000	600
St. Joseph	2,300	12,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,200	4,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,500	10,000	7,100
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	3,000	800
Milwaukee	100	1,300	.....
Denver	1,500	2,100	2,300
Louisville	1,000	2,600	16,300
Wichita	500	700	300
Indianapolis	600	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,200	9,000	2,500
Cincinnati	1,400	7,000	100
Buffalo	2,400	18,000	14,000
Cleveland	800	5,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	500	2,200	100
New York	4,180	6,520	5,340
Toronto	1,600	700	900

### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1921.

Chicago	10,000	42,000	16,000
Kansas City	12,000	21,000	11,000
Omaha	2,400	16,500	3,000
St. Louis	1,000	8,000	6,000
St. Joseph	1,800	8,800	300
Sioux City	1,600	15,000	5,000
St. Paul	1,000	100	.....
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	500	2,500	200
Milwaukee	700	2,300	3,400
Denver	200	200	100
Louisville	300	200	200
Wichita	800	9,000	100
Indianapolis	600	1,500	100
Pittsburgh	600	3,100	500
Cincinnati	200	2,400	800
Buffalo	300	1,000	800
Cleveland	700	4,200	400

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1921.

Chicago	7,000	23,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,500	12,000	1,500
Omaha	6,500	19,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,700	19,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,500	13,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,200	13,500	800
St. Paul	2,200	21,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	2,300	200
Milwaukee	200	1,200	400
Denver	1,100	4,300	7,000
Louisville	100	1,400	100
Wichita	300	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	1,500	300
Cincinnati	.....	3,000	200
Buffalo	200	2,400	1,200
Cleveland	300	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,000	.....
Toronto	1,500	1,500	700

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1921.

Chicago	9,000	38,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,500	5,000
Omaha	4,300	13,000	6,000
St. Louis	1,200	10,000	700
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	8,500	1,200
St. Paul	700	5,500	200
Oklahoma City	.....	1,400	700
Fort Worth	1,300	1,400	700
Milwaukee	400	2,500	100
Denver	700	2,400	7,000
Louisville	600	8,000	200
Wichita	400	1,500	400
Indianapolis	500	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	1,400	1,300

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921.

Chicago	5,000	29,000	11,000
Kansas City	600	2,500	2,500
Omaha	1,000	14,000	2,500
St. Louis	900	11,000	600
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	8,700	800
St. Paul	700	8,200	800
Oklahoma City	500	800	.....
Fort Worth	400	800	.....
Milwaukee	100	1,500	.....
Denver	100	4,800	.....
Louisville	500	8,000	100
Wichita	.....	1,500	800
Indianapolis	300	4,200	100
Pittsburgh	200	6,500	12,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 5, 1921.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,029	5,307	13,198	3,377
New York	1,106	2,897	6,973	21,381
Central Union	4,003	1,138	11,676	269
Total for week	8,138	9,342	31,847	25,018
Previous week	10,466	8,663	32,517	33,665
Two weeks ago	9,039	7,777	40,055	32,486

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 5, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,529	28,200	24,224
Swift & Co.	5,809	20,500	27,874
Morris & Co.	4,694	19,000	6,493
Wilson & Co.	4,568	16,200	6,927
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	530	10,300	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,459	14,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	788	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	4,800 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	.....
9,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co.,	8,200 hogs;	Boyd, Lunham & Co.,	12,500 hogs;
21,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake,	8,500 hogs; others,	22,400 hogs.	.....

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,348	9,838	3,911
Swift & Co.	4,142	16,693	6,907
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,010	15,708	7,168
Armour & Co.	967	18,518	5,283
Dold Packing Co.	1,312	6,788	513
Swartz & Co.	.....	2,054	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	11,722	.....

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,250	8,670	6,509
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,868	5,202	4,667
Fowler Packing Co.	967	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	4,152	10,961	2,533
Swift & Co.	4,588	8,184	6,314
Wilson & Co.	2,920	14,473	6,028
Butchers	774	780	122

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,730	10,925	1,888
Swift & Co.	3,117	13,640	1,753
Morris & Co.	1,033	8,492	1,476
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,033	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	1,234	1,084	74
American Packing Co.	52	1,719	.....
East Side Packing Co.	75	3,801	.....
Krepps Packing Co.	19	2,758	.....
Hell Packing Co.	190	1,264	35
Sleight Packing Co.	336	37,403	1,323

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Feb. 5, 1921:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	27,313
Kansas City	20,484
Omaha	14,722
East St. Louis	10,187
St. Joseph	7,307
Sioux City	5,925
Cudahy	576
South St. Paul	11,732
Fort Worth	3,353
Philadelphia	3,055
Indianapolis	17,480
New York and Jersey City	.....

### HOGS.

Chicago	88,844
Kansas City	48,518
Omaha	68,437
East St. Louis	60,176
St. Joseph	41,990
Sioux City	33,805
Cudahy	16,554
Cedar Rapids	23,800
Ottumwa	21,730
South St. Paul	6,660
Fort Worth	20,465
Philadelphia	24,246
Indianapolis	25,018
Oklahoma City	12,100
Milwaukee	22,000
Cincinnati	.....

### SHEEP.

Chicago	61,132
Kansas City	26,234
Omaha	24,480
East St. Louis	16,947
St. Joseph	5,248
Sioux City	214
Cudahy	3,915
South St. Paul	671
Fort Worth	6,220
Philadelphia	255
Indianapolis	31,847
New York and Jersey City	.....

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	U. S. money.	Unit value on Feb. 10.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	.0028
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0750
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	.....	.....
Denmark—Krone	.268	.1885
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0340
France—Franc	.193	.0719
Germany—Mark	.238	.0167
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.215
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0717
Italy—Lira	.193	.0365
Japan—Yen	.498	.49
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.....	.0070
Netherlands—Florin	.402	.3430
Norway—Krone	.208	.1802
Poland—Polish Mark	.....	.0012
Romania—Leu	.193	.0187
Russia—Rouble	.515	.....
Serbia—Dinar	.193	.0285
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1410
Sweden—Krona	.268	.2227
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1623
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	.....

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No business passing locally. Inquiries are few; stocks are moderately ample, generally in native descriptions, brands having been sold. About 16,000 more Canadian packer May to December native steers sold, bringing 12½¢ their funds, cows at 12¢. Exchange at 11½¢ discount. Domestic native steers quoted 13@15¢; inside nearer market; heavy Texas 12@14¢; lights 11@12¢; extremes 10@11¢; butts 12@13¢ asked; Colorados 10@11¢; branded cows 10@11¢; heavy cows 12½@13¢; lights 10@12¢; native bulls 9@10¢ asked; branded 8@9¢ asked.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. Business locally is at a standstill. Outside sellers seem more ready to transact business and offer goods of seasonable quality at relatively low rates. Boston reports business in good section all weight hides at 9¢. Wisconsin sellers are offering medium haired grub free all weights as low as 8¢. Butts from good sections are available down to 8½¢ but no extremes are offered at under 10¢ from the desirable territories. A few thousand Kansas all weight cows sold at 6½¢ flat f. o. b. Local sellers continue to talk 10¢ for butts and 12¢ for extremes and are not pushing the sale of their stock, being content to wait for tanners to initiate demand. No late sales have been effected as tanners have been doing most of their buying in the outlying centers. Brokers report extreme difficulty in getting tanners to name any prices as their ideas. Tanners generally are unwilling to stock up further with raw materials until the leather situation is in a more healthy condition. All weight hides are quoted at 8@9¢ delivered basis; heavy cows are quoted at 11@12¢; heavy cows and butts are quoted about 8½@9¢ for business; extremes are quoted at 9@9½¢ bid for good sectioned lots and 10¢ upward usually demanded. Branded hides are quoted at 6½@7½¢ flat; country packer branded hides at 8¢ asked; bulls quoted 7¢ paid; country packers at 8¢; glues 4@5¢.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** quiet. Business in the Twin Cities sections is limited. Prominent holders are not pushing the sale of their holdings, preferring to wait for a broader outlet. Nearby sellers are willing to accept 8@9¢ for all weight hides as to datings. Bulls are quoted at 7¢; kip-skins are quiet at 9@10¢ for business; calf-skins at 11@13¢; first salted cities recently sold at 15¢; horse hides \$3.50@4.00 flat asked.

**CALFSKINS** slow. No new business passing. Last sales of local and good outside city calfskins from first salt were at 15¢. New York state first salted city skins recently sold at 14¢. Available stocks of fresh skins are not burdensome but receipts are slowly increasing. The spring run of skins is expected to be on in force by the middle of next month. Tanners are not competing very keenly for skins. Outside city calfskins quoted at 13@14¢ and country run at 11@13¢; deacons quoted in more ample supply at 80¢@1.25 as to varieties and descriptions. Kipskins are quiet again. Last sales of cities and packers were at 13¢; outside packers are offered at 12¢; outside cities quoted 11@12¢ and country run of stock at 9@10¢ as to sections and descriptions.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted unchanged at 14@15¢ nominal with

the inside nearer the market for business; stocks and demand are meager.

**HORSEHIDES** quiet. Renderer hides are quiet and considered top at \$4.50; country lots are available as low as \$3.50. Mixed hides are quoted at \$4.00@4.25 for business. Offerings are said to be a trifle more numerous. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins at 50@70¢. Fronts are available as low as \$3.25 locally, it is said, and butts are quoted at \$1.10@1.25 for wide ones.

**SHEEP PELTS** steady. Packer sheep and lambskins of current slaughter sold, as reported recently, in a range of \$1.27½@1.40 as to points. Local skins brought \$1.30, all river markets but one moved at \$1.30. Unsold stocks are now meager. Dry western pelts are quoted at 12@14¢ nominal; pickled skins at \$3.75@4.75 dozen nominal and goatskins at 35@70¢ nominal.

**HOGSKINS** quiet. Country run of stock quoted unchanged at 20@35¢ with rejected pigs and glues half rates; pigskin strips quoted dull and inactive with sellers looking for business as low as 4¢ for No. 1.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.** No new business going on in city packer hides. Killers are making a few efforts to interest tanners but buyers are unwilling to operate at over a basis of the foreign wet salted packer goods. Native steers are quoted 13@14¢ nominal for business with the inside nearer tanners' ideas. Spreads quoted at 14@15¢ for business; some still held for 16¢; cows quoted at 11@12¢; butts 10@11¢ nominal; Colorados 9@10¢ with stocks meager; bulls 7@9¢ last paid as to lots.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES.** About 16,000 May to December Canadian packer native steers sold at 12½¢ and cows at 12¢, their money, or about 11 and 10½¢ respectively in American money. A thousand Indiana small packer all weights sold at 10¢. About 3,000 January native cows and steers sold at 10¢ in Pennsylvania. A car of packer fall extremes sold at 11¢ in the same section. Eastern small packers are anxious to market their hides and trade continues dull with only a few bids made occasionally. All weight cows of late slaughter quoted 10¢; extremes 11¢; steers 11@12¢; brands and bulls 7½@8½¢ nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. Eastern tanners report offerings of best section all weight hides at 8½¢, butts at 9¢ and extremes at 10¢. Tanners are unwilling to purchase owing to the slow movement in leather. Most eastern tanners are talking 8¢ as their ideas on all weights. Dealers seemed resigned to a continuation of low prices and are more willing to make offerings of medium-haired stock at prevailing prices. Bids of 9½¢ were returned but not accepted on best section extremes. Southern extremes recently topped 9½¢ for best northerly section. A couple of cars of Southwestern all weight hides, side brands outsold at 6½¢ flat f. o. b.

**CALFSKINS** easy. A car of New York city trimmed 7/9's sold at \$1.90 and a car of 9/12's sold at \$2.20. Further offerings at these prices are untaken. Offerings of three weight skins at \$1.55@1.85@2.15 are noted and untaken. Outside city skins sold at \$1.35@1.65@1.95 for Pennsylvania stock. Sales of New York skins have been quiet lately and it is said stocks are showing a slight accumulation. A car of March forward N. Y. City 17-25 lbs. branded kip sold \$1.50. Native kip recently sold in connection with calf, bringing \$2.65@3.65 as

to weights. A car of fresh Pennsylvania untrimmed cities sold at 15¢. Western city skins sold at 15¢ also and some New York state untrimmed skins made 14¢ from first salt according to reports early this week.

**HORSEHIDES.** Pennsylvania renderer horsehides sold at \$4.50 again, involving one more car. No business reported in country run which is ranged down to \$3.50 as buyers' ideas. Fronts are priced at \$3@4 asked. Bids as low as \$2 returned on French fronts. Butts are quoted \$1@1.50 asked as to measurements.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES** steady. New business in frigorifico steers is slow of consummation as yet. Late sales involved quite a line of stock at \$30@31.25, the outside being paid on one lot. Most business was done at \$31, which figures approximately 12½¢ landed New York under present exchange rates. Available stocks are not much in excess of 100,000 and it is said there are further unfilled orders in the River Platte territory. Slaughter is in the neighborhood of 200,000 monthly. No new business is reported effected as yet today but in view of the interest manifested by domestic purchasers, new sales are momentarily expected. Quality at present is the best of the year. No new developments reported in other varieties of wet salted hides. Havana packers are quoted at 10½@11¢ asked. Spot hides are slow sale. Common descriptions quoted about 8-10¢ as to varieties.

### NEW PLAN TO SELL STOCKYARDS.

A new plan for the sale of their stockyards interests, under the court decree, was filed with the District of Columbia Supreme Court on Monday, February 7, by Swift & Company and Armour & Company. The new proposition is a substitute for the plan recently rejected by the court, under which the interests in stockyards would have been sold to F. H. Prince & Company of Boston. It provides for the appointment of sales agents, who would sell the yards interests under the supervision of trustees. The trustees would have control of the stock up to the time of sale and would have authority to vote it. They would receive \$5,000 annually.

The sales agents would give preference to buyers in this order: Livestock producers, stockholders in the yards other than the defendants, common carriers serving the yards, local citizens, or municipalities or local syndicates.

The Department of Justice will be given time to study the new plan, and if objections are filed argument will be heard.

The stockyards which it is proposed to sell and the price per share asked are: The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, \$100; Union Stockyards Company of Omaha, Ltd., \$110; St. Louis National Stockyards, \$120; the Denver Union Stockyards Company, \$90; Fort Worth Stockyards Company, \$100; Sioux City Stockyards Company, preferred \$90, common \$60; and the Bourbon Stockyards Company, \$80.

The three trustees proposed under the plan would be appointed by the court and the defendant companies would execute and deliver to them powers of attorney, irrevocable during the time the plan remained in effect, to vote the stock of the defendants provided this voting power was exercised "in such manner as not to interfere with the management and conduct" of the stockyards.

Plans of the Cudahy Packing Company and Edward A. Cudahy to dispose of their interests in the Wichita Union Stockyards Company have been approved. A minimum of 2,500 shares of the stock is to be sold in three months and, if possible, 3,517 shares are to be disposed of in that time, while the remaining 4,100 shares owned by the Cudahy interests are to be disposed of within one year.

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 10.

Sharply decreased cattle receipts at Chicago and elsewhere at the close of last week and the first four days this week forced a decided reaction in beef steer values. The better grades took most of the advance, however, and at the close of trading today, many of the low-priced kinds showed a very little, if any, gain for the week. On the whole, beef steers selling above \$8.50 stand 50¢ to 75¢ higher, with very choice grades showing even more advance. Packer buyers were backward about taking on even the comparatively small supplies of low-priced steers offered owing to slow dressed trade and the common and medium kinds are only 25¢ to 50¢ up for the week, with some late today no more than steady. Light runs in the East brought fairly numerous orders here for the better grades. The top on beef steers was carried to \$10.25 Tuesday, this being paid for 18 choice Herefords, averaging 1,333 lbs. The \$10.00 mark was reached Monday and again today, when a load of long Hereford yearlings, carrying a few two-year-olds made the top. Highest sale for the week on yearlings was \$9.50, this also being paid today. Sales above \$9.00 were fairly numerous today, but the bulk of stock offered here this week consisted of "warmed-up" kinds, selling at a range of \$7.50 to \$8.50. A few common light steers, good enough to make passable beef, sold as low as \$6.75 today, with some under that mark. The opening Wednesday of the Lenten season naturally had a depressing effect on the market and opinion was general that light receipts alone held up the market. Receipts for the first four days this week at Chicago totaled around 39,100, a loss of 11,500 from the corresponding period a week ago, while the ten-market aggregate at 120,600 showed a falling off of 32,700 from a week previous and 33,700 from a year ago. Good and choice butcher cows and heifers stand 25¢ to 50¢ above a week ago, with the lower-priced kinds steady to 25¢ higher and those under \$4.50 as much as 25¢ lower. Cannery and cutters were draggy all week and closed around 25¢ under last Thursday. Bulk of butcher cows and heifers are selling at \$5.00 to \$6.25, with a few choice heifers at \$8.00 and better and choice Kasher cows \$7.00 to \$7.50. The top quotation on cutters dropped to \$4.00 today, with cannery mostly at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Bulls were slow and prices held barely steady for the week, with spots lower. Bulk of bologna bulls moved at \$4.75 to \$5.25, with butcher grades generally at \$5.50 to \$6.00, a few choice animals reaching \$6.50. Veal calves met fairly good call and sold today steady to 25¢ higher, as compared with a week ago, bulk going so far this week at \$10.00 to \$11.50, with choice shippers at \$12.00 and better.

Hog receipts for the week thus far, at about 170,000, show a shrinkage of around 20,000 from similar period last week. The ten-market total for the week to date, at about 546,000, also shows a falling off of around 28,000 from same period last week, although it is more than 50% increase over corresponding period last year. This week witnessed continuous declines daily, due mostly to the persistent feeling that medium and heavy weight hogs are relatively high as compared with the prevailing cattle and sheep values. The low spot was hit, at least temporarily, during mid-session today and the close showed the early morning loss recovered and late sales about steady with the average of Wednesday with a good clearance effected. Hogs weighing over 230 lbs. sold lower yesterday than any time since March, 1916, and still lower again early today. The average cost of packer and shipper droves at \$8.97 Wednesday, was the same as the low day

in December, 1920, due to lights selling higher now than at that time. Hogs closed today mostly 60¢ to 75¢ lower than Thursday of last week, and the spread in hog prices was further widened until it now takes 75¢ to \$1.00 to cover the difference in value between choice 160-lb. and 260-lb. hogs. Good 90 to 120-lb. pigs sold mostly at \$9.25 to \$9.75 under improved demand, and register around 40¢ to 50¢ lower for the week.

Local receipts of sheep and lambs for the week to date, of 63,000 and the ten-market total of 195,000, are no more than normal for this time of year. With coolers already well filled buyers have not been greedy, and although ready, apparently, to

(Continued on page 39.)

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 9.

Due no doubt to the extreme break in prices, at the end of last week, our cattle run this week is exceptionally light. For the week ending today, we have received something like 13,000, which is the lightest run we have had for a like period in many months. Within the past three days, prices have taken a sharp upturn, in spots as much as a dollar. The top on beef cattle is around \$8.00, although something strictly good might bring a little more money. The bulk of the steer trade is going to scale at \$6.50 to \$7.50. The advance of the past few days has been more particularly on the middle priced cattle, in proportion to the total receipts, more of them are selling above the \$7.00 mark, than during the latter part of last week. In heifers the trade has been very uneven, some of the sales have been called not better than steady, while others are as much as 50¢ higher. The better grades range from \$6.75 to \$7.50, but the bulk of the sales is from \$5.50 to \$7.00. A few odd lots of extremely good ones selling up to 9¢. Cows for the most part range from \$4.75 to \$5.75, some small lots of really good cows are going from \$6.00 to \$6.75.

The hog run for the period totals 93,000 head, and the quality is fair to good. The top for the week was made in the early periods when \$10.60 was paid for light hogs. There has been a steady decline since that time, however, and the market today is right at 75¢ lower than at the opening. For the first time in quite a spell, light hogs are selling as low as the mixed and butcher classes. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers \$9.35 to \$9.80; good heavys \$8.75 to \$9.25; roughs \$7.50 to \$8.00; lights \$9.65 to \$9.80; pigs \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulk \$9.35 to \$9.75.

The sheep receipts this week amount to 10,000. Up to the present writing the market has held to a fully steady, if not a stronger basis, but a 25¢ to 50¢ decline is now apparent. Best fat ewes and mutton sheep are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50, and wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Native lambs range from \$8.00 to \$9.00, although it will require a strictly good lamb to bring the top figure today. Colorado pea fed lambs sold here this week from \$9.50 to \$9.85. Those which topped the market were strictly choice.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 9.

Receipts of cattle today were smaller than on any previous Wednesday in several months past. The light supply brought higher prices, and returned the market to the high level of Monday and 15¢ to 25¢ above Tuesday. Hog prices continued downward with another decline of 15¢ to 25¢, making a break of 50¢ to 75¢ thus far this week. The top price was \$9.40. The few sheep and lambs offered sold readily at

strong prices. Receipts today were 3,500 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep, compared with 6,500 cattle, 14,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep a year ago. Prices for fat cattle this week fluctuated 15¢ to 25¢, and today were about 25¢ higher than the low close last week. This week's receipts were unevenly distributed. Monday arrivals were 7,500 cattle, Tuesday 12,000 and today only 3,500, making the total for the three days considerably below normal. Most of the fat steers are selling at \$7.25 to \$8.25, top for the week \$8.50. Fat cows are bringing \$5.00 to \$6.25, "canners" \$3.25 to \$4.25, and heifers \$5.25 to \$7.25. Veal calves declined 50¢ to \$1.00. Bulls are about steady.

Hog prices were lower again today, making an uneven decline for the week of 50 to 75 cents. Strong shipping demand has kept light weight hogs at a premium above heavies. At the same time heavy hogs are offered freely, and light weights are in moderate supply. Feeders are taking weights up to 150 pounds, and paying a good margin over killers for the same weights. The top price today was \$9.40, paid for 175 pound hogs; \$9.35 for 214 pound weights and \$9.85 for pigs. Extreme heavy hogs sold mostly at \$8 to \$8.75, and the bulk of all the offerings brought \$8.25 to \$9.25.

With a light supply trade in sheep and lambs was active at strong prices. Most of the offerings were weighty lambs that sold at \$8 to \$8.50, a few fairly good 79 pound lambs at \$8.75. Prime light weight lambs would have brought \$9 had any been offered. Ewes are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.50, and wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.50.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 9.

Fat cattle prices continue to work toward lower levels. This week started out with a moderate run and a fair advance in prices but with heavier receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday the advance was all lost and more too, values for fat cattle being the lowest of the season and lower than they have been for five years or more. While receipts are liberal they would ordinarily be considered excessive at this time of the year and the principal difficulty seems to be with the demand. Unemployment as well as unseasonably mild weather in the east have cut down the demand for meat while the packers report no outlet whatever for hides, thus creating an exceptionally weak situation. Some choice beefs sold this week at \$8.25 to \$8.75, but fair to good 1,000 to 1,200 pound steers are selling largely at \$7.00 to \$8.00 with the common to fair kinds at \$6.25 to \$6.75 and on down. Cows and heifers find a very poor outlet and the spread in prices is practically from \$2.50 to \$6.50, with a fair to good butcher and beef stock largely around \$4.75 to \$5.75. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are not selling a great deal lower than last week but the undertone to the market is very bearish.

The outstanding feature of the hog market this week has been the increasing spread in prices between the light and heavy hogs. Light and butcher weight hogs are in good demand but about 25¢ to 40¢ lower than a week ago while decline on the rough, heavy and packing loads have been from 50¢ to \$1.00. Both packers and shippers are taking the light weight hogs freely while the heavier loads are selling on the catch as catch can basis. Today with 18,500 hogs here the market was quoted 15¢ to 25¢ lower, with best light weights up to \$9.10 and heavy packing hogs as low as \$7.00 to \$7.75. Bulk of the trading was at \$8.00 to \$9.00 as against \$8.75 to \$9.25 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been liberal but demand from all sources has fallen off sharply and prices are 50¢ to \$1.00 lower for the week. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.25 to \$8.50, yearlings \$5.25 to \$6.25, wethers \$4.50 to \$5.00 and ewes \$3.50 to \$4.35.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

Bartels Bros. will erect an ice plant in Cottage Grove, Ore.

T. T. Todd will build a cold storage plant in Pensacola, Fla.

Elmer Munden plans to establish an ice plant in Scott City, Kans.

The Geeslin Ice Company, Dublin, Ga., will install a refrigerating room.

The icehouse of Burt Bailey, at Albion, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Metter Ice & Cold Storage Company, Metter, Ga., plans to build a new plant.

The Collingswood Ice Company, Collingswood, N. J., is building an addition to its plant.

Carter Bros. Ice & Coal Company will build a \$35,000 icing and storage station in East St. Louis, Ill.

The Salley Bros. meat market at El Dorado, Ark., is installing a modern refrigerating system.

The Citizens' Ice Company has been incorporated in Ballinger, Tex., with a capital of \$50,000.

The city of Memphis, Tex., has purchased an ice and light plant which will probably be enlarged.

The Consumers' Ice & Light Company of Magnolia, Ark., is making a number of improvements in its plant.

The eighth annual convention of the Oklahoma Ice Manufacturers' Association was held in Oklahoma City on Feb. 2 and 3.

The Corsicana Ice Company, Corsicana, Tex., will expend \$75,000 on plant improvements, increasing its daily capacity to 90 tons.

The Baton Rouge Ice Company has incorporated at Baton Rouge, La., with a capital of \$200,000. Samuel G. Laycock and M. M. Lanier are the incorporators.

The Ahrens Ice & Fuel Company has been incorporated at Pine Bluff, Ark., with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are C. H. Ahrens, E. L. Clack and I. L. Morgan.

A new addition has just been made to the cold storage plant of the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company, Jefferson, Ky., which provides three times the former capacity.

The Crockett Ice & Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Crockett, Tex., with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are W. A. R. French, J. C. Shotwell and H. N. Powers.

The Newton-Mitchell Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$300,000, to manufacture ice and conduct cold or warm storage plants. The incorporators are Morris P. Newton, Edgar D. Newton, and Henry H. Mitchell.

ness interests, in view of the national emergency. We believe, however, we are voicing not only the business, but also the popular sentiment in this country in favor of the quickest possible liquidation of this overhead control so repugnant to American institutions."

## Objections to Packers' Bill.

Going into detail in respect to objections to the so-called packers' bill the Chamber's brief has this to say:

"Under Section 14 of the bill the Commission may 'upon complaint or upon its own initiative' not only fix and determine and, by rule, regulation or order, prescribe the practices that must be followed, but also charges and rates to be observed by operators, which may well be said to go so far as to give to a commission of three the power to fix prices, thus removing the industry in large part from the application of the law of supply and demand and from the ordinary courses of business operation.

"Under Section 16 any person engaged in the business of slaughtering livestock or preparing livestock products for sale and commerce, regardless of the size of his business, is subjected not only to disclosure of all transactions involved in his business and to a uniform system of accounting, but also to investigation of his premises, books, papers, records or correspondence by any officer or agent of government designated by the Commission. The Chamber raises the question whether such general burdens and inquisitions on private industry, regardless of its size, is necessary in the public interest. Every butcher preparing livestock products for sale in interstate commerce, no matter how small his business, would be subject to the provisions of this act.

"Under Section 25 any individual, partnership, corporation or municipality engaged in slaughtering livestock, or processing, or preserving, or storing livestock products or perishable foodstuffs may, if he is fortunate enough to secure a license, obtain government aid in special methods of food preservation, in procuring adequate service by common carriers including provision for special cars, in available information as to supplies of foodstuffs and in a government certification as to the quality, quantity or condition of his goods.

"These privileges are denied to all other persons engaged in any or all of these industries who have either not applied or not been accepted for registration. This is true notwithstanding the fact that the cost of the information, the cost of obtaining special aid from common carriers and the cost of the inspection is paid for by general taxation and should be available to all citizens on equal terms.

"The price which the registrant pays for these special and preferred attentions of the government is the waiver of the control and operation of his business, because the Commission then has the right to supervise and fix his charges and rates, determine the adequacy of his railroad connections, the sufficiency of his financial condition, the quality of his service to all

## OPPOSE PACKER REGULATION.

(Continued from page 19.)

The war inevitably led to vast increase in federal jurisdiction and control, not only of the freedom of business but of the freedom of the individual citizens. This was readily assented to on the part of all, and by none more readily than the busi-

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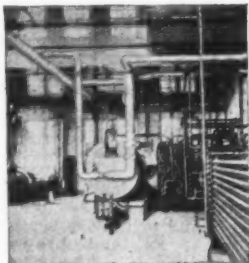
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The Most Economical Method of Operation for Packing Plants. The Condensed Steam is used in the Scalding Vats. Let us tell you about it.

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Manufacturers of Refrigerating Machinery — Oil Refinery Equipment — Water Tube and Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers — Drop Forged Steel Valves and Fittings.



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## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

# BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

**Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.,** 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road  
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*SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:*

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
Baltimore—Wernig, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.  
Boston—C. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.  
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.

Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 633 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 815 Fulton St.  
New York City—Roessler & Haslach Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

persons applying therefor, the care of his products, the sanitary condition of his plant, the method of his accounting, and otherwise conduct the registrant's business in such manner as may be prescribed in rules, regulations and orders issued under this section by the Commission to carry out the purposes hereof.

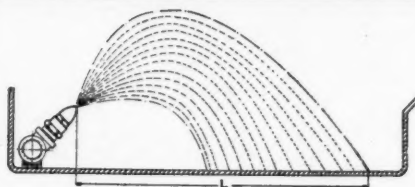
"In addition, the registrant pays the further price of not being able to take title to any product handled by him except under such conditions as be prescribed in the rules, regulations and orders issued under this section."

"It is by such methods that, as we said at the beginning, the entire livestock products industry is coerced into waiving its private character and accepting under the form of a license, voluntary in form but compulsory in effect, full government operation of its business.

### Can Have No Good Results.

"It is inconceivable to us that it should be expected that methods authorized by this act could possibly lead to better service and better prices to the public while maintaining the industry on a paying basis—the only basis on which it can exist. A part of that which the Commission is empowered to do will be in duplication of regulation now exercised by the states under their police power.

"Centralized control through officials in the city of Washington of the operation upon a uniform basis of a vast industry widely scattered over this country under a great variety of owners and different plans of operation is an experiment which in our opinion is economically wrong, against the public interest and doomed to failure. Merely the gathering of the information upon which such federal control and operation must be based involves an imposition upon stock raisers, packers, operators, and transportation agencies, and an expense to the taxpayers which will bring the Commission into popular disfavor aside from the inability of the Commission under any circumstances to keep this information so practically up to date and so to assimilate it as to allow the Commission to control operations with the necessary intelligence."



**"SPRA-RITE"**

### THE "TWO-VANE" BRINE SPRAY NOZZLE

Leading packers everywhere employing brine spray lofts for hog and beef coolers have adopted "SPRA-RITE" Brine Spraying Equipment by reason of the high cooling efficiency and non-clogging features of "SPRA-RITE" Nozzles.

Bulletin No. 5 now ready for distribution. Write for your copy today.

**BINKS SPRAY EQUIPMENT CO., Man'g Engineers**  
3121 Carroll Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES

and Higher Profits Will Be the Sure Result. You can make a Substantial Saving if you eliminate your present loss on trimmings and spoilage; and a Baker Special mechanical, iceless, refrigerating equipment would enable you to cut down your present spoilage losses to almost nothing.

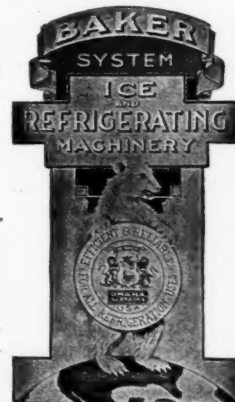
### A new Baker system

of refrigeration in your shop would enable you to keep your choicest foodstuffs—meats and vegetables—on display in a highly attractive manner. Your show counters would be cooled with a clean, dry, cold of the exact temperature you find is best suited to your purpose.

### Anyone can easily operate

a Baker Refrigerating System, without and difficulty whatever in learning how; and the plant would have to be run only a few hours every day in order to give you all the refrigeration you would need. Write at once for special Bulletin No. 42-B and we will send reproductions of testimonial letters from others in your line of business, who testify to the superiority and economy of Baker Ice Machines. Address

**Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.**  
19th & Nicholas Streets Omaha, Nebraska



THE WORLD OVER.

## INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

**THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO**



## In the Twelfth Century Cooperage was a Recognized Craft

COOPERAGE prospered. The makers of barrels found a ready market for their product. Gradually they formed themselves into guilds, often in connection with carpenters and others, but always recognized. Finally, in the early part of the twelfth century, separate and distinct guilds or unions were organized and recognized.

These guilds existed all over Europe. History tells us that the Valley of the Rhine was well organized. Vienna had her share as did the other large cities.

But history tells us more. It tells us how these coopers soon found the need for particular wood—wood that would work

easily, yet form a perfect container. They found that the pine woods of the North Country contained the most desirable wood for barrels. Consequently, for years all wood used in the manufacture of barrels was brought from North Country sea-ports.

And today—eight centuries later—we still find the wood selected by these twelfth century craftsmen the most desirable.

For twenty years we have been supplying barrels for practically every purpose and our "Whitewood" barrels, pails, and tubs made of white pine from the virgin forests of New Hampshire, daily prove their serviceability and durability.

Edwin C. Price Company, Dept. A-22. 1822 South Clark St., Chicago

*"Pack it in Wood"*  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
**White wood**

\*Number four of a series of historical advertisements by Gardner Greeneleaf



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### "BOSS" EQUIPMENT WORKS FINE.

The T. L. Lay Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn., had the formal opening of its new plant on Thursday, January 27th. A few days previous they made their first killing in order to test their new equipment, which consists throughout of "Boss" machinery and which they installed themselves. They wrote The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., manufacturers of the "Boss" machines, that they are well satisfied with the machines and that everything "worked fine."

### WHITE TRUCKS IN 1920.

The past year has been one of marked progress in the field of motor transportation. Hence it goes without saying that it has been a busy twelve-month in the industry whose business it is to supply the demand for motor carriers.

Like the substitute who, in fiction, jumps from the obscurity of the bench to the spotlight of the playing field in the tensest moment of the big game, the motor truck was given a decided impetus as a carrier during the year when the strike of railroad yardmen threatened to strangle industry by choking its transportation arteries. Motor transports demonstrated most convincingly their supremacy up to 150 miles, with the reserve endurance to accomplish several-thousand-mile trips in emergencies.

The impetus thus given highway transportation is reflected in The White Company's annual tabulation of owners whose White trucks have gone 100,000 miles and more in work-a-day service. The 1920 list shows 533 Whites have traveled 100,000 miles and are still going; 106 have exceeded 150,000 miles; 94 are somewhere on the 200,000-300,000-mile lap, while 25 trucks have forged well beyond the 300,000-mile mark. The figures in each group are approximately double those revealed by the 1919 tabulation.

One of the most gratifying revelations to the manufacturer who reviews the year for signs of progress is that of confidence in his product as expressed by "repeat" orders. The Roll Call, published annually by The White Company, is in reality a chronicle of confidence. Only owners of White fleets of 10 or more trucks, are represented in the Roll Call, several of the larger owners operating in excess of 500 trucks. The 1920 Roll Call lists 3,691 fleets comprising 40,919 trucks—a gain of hundreds of owners who have grown to the "fleet" class, as well as of hundreds of trucks sold to enlarge old fleets still expanding.

Two owners have invested over \$2,000,000; four others between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000; five owners between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 22 owners between \$250,000 and \$500,000; and 82 owners between \$100,000 and \$250,000 in White trucks. It is significant that, in the closing months of 1920, New York City should have placed with The White Company the largest single order for motorized transportation equipment ever placed by a municipality. It called for 212 five-ton dump trucks for the street cleaning department, an investment of nearly \$1,500,000.

Of course, the amount and character of new business acquired is an important factor in determining progress during the year, but after all the old friends inspire the new and progress is, in the last analysis, mirrored in the "renewal" column.

### DEVELOPMENT OF MEAT PACKING.

(Continued from page 18.)

consumption and thus greatly increased production; enabled the owner to market his product at will; made possible the transportation in good condition from point of production to point of consumption. These aims were realized in the early '70's and were of fundamental importance.

The great problem was to apply refrigeration to transportation. Attempts had been made in the late '60's and early '70's to build refrigerator cars. Some shipments indeed, were sent to Boston and were fairly successful. But up to 1875 no great progress had been made.

At this point the new packers appear. Up to 1875 packers had been pork packers. The big packers from now on were men who were cattle dealers. Among them was Gustavus Franklin Swift, whose work with the refrigerator car was to revolutionize the meat industry, creating the dressed beef traffic on a commercial basis, and organizing the distribution system of the modern packing industry. In this task he showed courage seldom equaled in commercial history and because of it he is considered by some the greatest business man this country has produced.

Swift was a careful student of business problems. He had had good training in cattle trading and had seen the necessity for reform in the slaughtering and butcher business. The methods of slaughtering by the local butchers everywhere (and they dominated the situation) were a menace to the public health. While Swift was a cattle dealer in Brighton, Massachusetts, in 1870-3 he had seen the State Board of Health force concentration of slaughtering under regulation with success.

In 1875, G. F. Swift went to Chicago, curiously enough, the same year that his great rival P. D. Armour, did. Swift soon saw the possibilities of concentrating slaughtering in a few large centers and shipping dressed beef in refrigerator cars. In attacking the problem he was instrumental in discovering the true principle of refrigeration for cars.

### Introduction of Dressed Beef.

Swift was the logical man to introduce dressed beef into the markets of the East successfully. He came from New England and was well known there and he had brothers on the spot to aid him. Again his method was a shrewd one for he allied himself in partnership with the leading slaughterers in the various towns who were persons of importance and had a clientele trade, and capital. These partnerships lasted well into the '90's.

The fight to get dressed beef into the markets of the country continued for over a decade and was extremely bitter. First the consuming public was prejudiced against it. Second the railroads did not like the new business. And third, the local butchers throughout the country fought it in all possible ways,—by boycott, press propaganda and legislation.

By the time dressed beef had come to stay we find that the industry had established in the main outline at least, its remarkable distribution system of branch houses and car routes.

The dressed beef traffic brought in its train two factors of great and lasting benefit. The first in importance was the inauguration of the Federal Meat Inspection Service putting the slaughtering of

livestock and preparation of meat under the best inspection system in the world. The principal packers themselves urged such federal inspection previous to 1890 when the first act was passed and again in 1906. The efficiency and honesty of the system have been attacked in years past but its high standard is unquestioned today.

The other economic benefit has been the introduction of chemical control into the packing industry. Today the amount realized for the dressed beef is much less than the purchase price of the live animal. Chemistry has made that possible through the development of by-products. There is now because of large scale plants, the analytical chemist, the research chemist, the chemical engineer, and the business or commercial chemist. Chemical control has also made it possible to set and maintain definite standards of quality.

Such is the American system of large scale meat packing. An attempt has been made to show the logical economic necessity for its development. It is this industry which is at present, the subject of congressional discussion. The question is whether large scale centralized organizations of marketing, privately owned, are in the interest of the public. This involves two things, (1) the advisability of separation of the stockyards, i.e. marketing of livestock, from any ownership by the packer, and (2) the direct regulation and operation of the industry by government acting through the Secretary of Agriculture or under the direct supervision of a Federal Livestock Commission.

### Danger in Government Control.

To the student of economic history, the subject of the meat packing industry's status today requires more careful scientific treatment and fewer frothy speeches by men who admit they have never been inside a packing house. A year's study of the situation and the results of close observation in the packing houses and stockyards and in many branch houses and butcher shops throughout the country and conversations with government officials, lead me to state that, in my judgment, as a student, not as one claiming to be an authority, while some co-operation on the part of the government may be good and welcome, we ought to hesitate before putting even a good theory of regulation into practice with the present defective machinery in our government for the actual conduct of business.

During the War government control of industry did not prove satisfactory. There is no great demand for Government ownership of railroads. Government price-fixing did not benefit the producer. From the utterance of public men one would imagine that the packing industry is without government supervision. As a matter of fact, the industry is regulated by every law in existence applicable to industry in the country.

The attitude of the government seems to be based on this statement, "Give me a tollgate on the only route and I care not who makes the laws." It assumes a state of monopoly of the meat supply by a few which is not proven, and back of it lies a philosophy regarding business purpose which is out-of-date. The philosophy of the majority of business men today seems to be a recognition that efficient service is a business's only proper claim to existence. It is time after the war to assert anew that spirit of individual enterprise, and high industrial purpose on which the greatness of this country has been built. Hence the feeling that there should be more business in government and less government in business. When more business in government is in a fair way of achievement and not until then, can we expect more success in governmental regulation of any industry.

# Chicago Section

J. C. Meyer, New York representative for The Mechanical Manufacturing Company, is in Chicago this week.

The eighth western meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will be held in Chicago on May 25 to 27, 1921.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 22,785 cattle, 130,066 hogs, and 46,746 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 5, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.50 to 20 cents per pound, and averaged 13.10 cents per pound.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of Armour & Company, Lester Armour was made a director and Frank W. Waddell and Everett Wilson, who are also directors, were made vice-presidents. Lester Armour has made a hit with everybody in the organization since he entered the Armour service. Messrs. Waddell and Wilson are veteran executives of the company.

L. A. Kramer, designer and manufacturer of the Kramer hog dehairing machine, left for Buffalo, N. Y., this week to begin installation of another of his machines in the plant of the Jacob Dold Packing Company there. Mr. Kramer reports that his machines are working splendidly, that at the Dold plant at Omaha one having recently finished a four-weeks' test in which it cleaned 500 hogs per hour.

Louis N. Geldert, assistant to the presi-

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Industrial Engineers  
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**Anders & Reimers**  
ARCHITECTS  
ENGINEERS  
430 Erie Bldg. Packing House  
Cleveland, O. Specialists

**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
**ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

dent of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, was in Chicago this week making preliminary arrangements for the annual convention of the association, which will be held here on May 18, 19 and 20. It is planned to make this the most interesting and valuable meeting ever held by this veteran organization of vegetable oil interests.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 5, were as follows:

	Same week	Last week.	last year.
Cured meats, lbs....	18,306,000	26,851,000	
Lard, lbs. ....	14,297,000	12,654,000	
Fresh meats, lbs....	34,278,000	61,141,000	
Pork, bbls. ....	6,529	1,431	
Canned meats, cases	55,849	28,276	

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 293,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 13,217,000 lbs.; lard, 3,604,000 lbs.

Among the out-of-town visitors in Chicago this week were E. M. Doane, of George A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn.; Isaac Powers, president of the Home Packing & Ice Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. B. McCrea, president of the Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Jay E. Decker, of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; T. E. Tower, of the Sullivan Packing Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Huneke, general manager of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Nash, of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. W. Taliaferro, of the Hammond-Standish Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Cownie, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. S. Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; L. Neuhoft, of the Neuhoft Packing Company, Nashville, Tenn.; S. E. Lauer, of the Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., sales agents of the New Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.; and W. T. Sinclair, of Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

**The Stadler Engineering Co.**  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
We Specialize in  
**PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION**  
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants  
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**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
**PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.**

## CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With mild weather and a decidedly narrow demand on all kinds of meat, trading has been very light with prices drifting to lower level.

Although the supplies have been some lighter than last week, they have been fully adequate to care for the limited demand. At times during the week trading was practically at a standstill. There were few choice steers offered, the bulk of the steer offering being of the medium to good kinds, selling from \$13 to \$15. Buyers were very bearish and the week's opening prices gradually weakened unevenly, but a general decline of one dollar is fully assured. Assortments have been satisfactory for all classes of butchers, but most retailers bought sparingly, supplying only their immediate needs. The cow supply has been liberal, with a liberal percentage of heavy well covered aged cows. Such kinds showed some very unevenly low spots, with some sales looking like \$2 lower than a week ago. After mid-week \$11 bought very desirable butcher cows for the better class of shops, while the cheaper shops supplied their wants at \$9 to \$10. Although the supply of bologna bulls was only moderate, they were hard sellers, even at the week's decline of fully seventy-five cents. Kosher beef moved slowly under a slow demand and prices are fully \$1 lower than a week ago.

With moderate receipts and a fair demand, veal prices held steady the first half of the week, but after mid-week, with more liberal offerings, prices showed some weakness under a narrower demand.

The last week's draggy market failed to curtail receipts of veal this week and offerings were liberal and in excess of the slow demand. Quality ran largely to heavy fat lambs of good quality, on which prices fluctuated to some degree. Lightweight lambs of choice quality were scarce.

Offerings of mutton have been quite liberal, with a fair percentage of handyweight ewes, but light lambs have been obliged to suffer a decline under a slow, draggy demand.

While supplies of pork have not been heavy, they have been fully ample to meet the demand which has been generally slow. Prices have weakened some toward the week's close.

Compared with last Friday, steers and cows \$1 lower; bulls 75c lower; veal, lamb and mutton mostly \$1 lower. Pork loins and skinned shoulders \$1 lower; picnics steady. Boston butts \$1.50 lower, and spareribs \$1 to \$2 lower. There will be a moderate carryover of beef and lamb, with other meats well cleaned up.

## ALL IN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.

At the annual meeting of the Montana State Farm Bureau in Bozeman, Mont., Jan. 10-14, it was voted to affiliate with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Only six states in the union now have no representation in the American Farm Bureau Federation. Of these, three will probably vote affiliation at their annual meetings in February. The other three have no state federations, but are in the process of organization. By June 1 the American Farm Bureau Federation will probably include among its membership farmers in every state in the union.



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for eating and cooking*

**"The Greatest Selling Product of its kind in the World"**

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

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**Marigold Factories** { Chicago, Ill. E. St. Louis, Ill.  
Kansas City, Ka. Jersey City, N. J.  
Los Angeles, Cal. Providence, R. I.

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

#### Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

#### CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 10, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co. ....	21,976
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. ....	10,697
Swift & Co. ....	15,504
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	13,480
Morris & Co. ....	15,741
Wilson & Co. ....	14,200
Boyd-Lunham & Co. ....	9,800
Western Packing Co. ....	16,500
Roberts & Oake ....	6,986
Miller & Hart ....	5,897
Independent Pkg. Co. ....	8,200
Brennen Packing Co. ....	5,324
Wm. Davies & Co. ....	5,200
Others .....	10,000

Total ..... 159,505

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

take on the fresh supplies offered, they have not indicated a willingness to pay premiums for the privilege. Therefore, aside from the sharp reaction last Friday from the declines registered early Thurs-



### At Last—An All-Temperature Scale

The fact that scales would not weigh the same in all degrees of temperature was so until Chatillon experts designed the

### CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE

This Scale WILL weigh accurately in any degree of temperature, because of a special thermostatic device. The Scale will perform correctly even should the room in which it is used have a wide range of temperature in a single day.

The Thermoseal Scale is made in a number of designs and sizes.  
Complete information upon request.

**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

Established 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

### SCREW CONVEYORS



### CALDWELL "HELICOID" SCREW CONVEYORS

3 to 16 inch diameter, standard and heavy weights

STEEL TROUGHS for conveyors, bearing ends, hangers, etc.

A complete line of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmitting Machinery

**H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.**  
Chicago, 17th & Western Ave. New York, 50 Church St.

day the market generally has shown little change. A little improvement has been noted in the demand for weightier fat lambs, and whereas the kinds weighing 84 lbs. down are about 25c lower than a week ago, the heavier kinds, particularly those above 93 lbs., are from steady to 50c higher. Most of this advance was registered last Friday, when handyweight fat lambs topped at \$10.25. Nothing today passed \$9.75. Colorado fat lambs last Friday topped at \$10.00. No Colorado lambs this week have passed \$9.50. Most of the yearlings wethers offered have been

weighty. A string of handyweights Tuesday made \$7.75. The bulk for the week, all weights, sold at \$6.00@6.75. Matured wethers in load lots have been scarce. Tuesday was high day, when choice 113-lb. wethers made \$5.35. The bulk of the wethers for the week, however, have sold at \$4.50@4.75. Handyweight fat ewes, grading choice, have reached \$5.00 each day this week. This kind was lacking today, however, when the best offered brought \$4.75; but \$5.00 was easily quotable on the desirable weight and quality, while heavy natives are hard to move at \$5.75.



## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 31.....	18,703	3,232	66,512	19,113
Tuesday, Feb. 1.....	13,179	3,133	55,114	10,338
Wednesday, Feb. 2.....	10,504	2,127	27,525	17,681
Thursday, Feb. 3.....	8,179	4,278	40,737	19,206
Friday, Feb. 4.....	3,590	882	42,354	8,677
Saturday, Feb. 5.....	559	44	8,207	4,702
Total last week.....	54,484	13,686	240,449	80,517
Previous week.....	61,725	13,884	213,724	107,957
Year ago.....	471,631	17,056	161,018	75,262
Two years ago.....	58,333	9,258	171,789	8,380

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 31.....	4,049	440	9,433	844
Tuesday, Feb. 1.....	5,063	407	11,388	2,432
Wednesday, Feb. 2.....	5,037	162	6,833	2,495
Thursday, Feb. 3.....	5,548	342	9,742	5,262
Friday, Feb. 4.....	3,975	7	10,357	5,362
Saturday, Feb. 5.....	499		3,852	2,519
Total last week.....	27,171	1,473	51,605	19,385
Previous week.....	25,070	2,362	53,648	28,240
Year ago.....	24,705	1,138	37,208	13,587
Two years ago.....	17,224	299	47,529	21,518

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Feb. 5:				
	1921	1920	1919	1918
Cattle.....	326,475	387,324	387,324	387,324
Calves.....	73,370	82,044	82,044	82,044
Hogs.....	1,297,264	1,181,490	1,181,490	1,181,490
Sheep.....	467,776	362,906	362,906	362,906

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1920	1919
Week ending Feb. 5.....	731,000	3,955,000	731,000	731,000
Previous week.....	558,000	4,228,000	558,000	558,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	632,000	4,790,000	632,000	632,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	828,000	4,039,000	828,000	828,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	898,000	4,406,000	898,000	898,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	877,000	4,897,000	877,000	877,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	737,000	4,417,000	737,000	737,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	542,000	3,475,000	542,000	542,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Feb. 5, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918
This week.....	163,000	634,000	184,000	163,000
Previous week.....	177,000	570,000	241,000	177,000
1920.....	218,000	450,000	175,000	218,000
1919.....	40,000	540,000	182,000	40,000
1918.....	205,000	648,000	166,000	205,000
1917.....	146,000	602,000	215,000	146,000
1916.....	163,000	746,000	208,000	163,000
1915.....	121,000	63,000	217,000	121,000
1914.....	123,000	476,000	231,000	123,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Feb. 5, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918
1921.....	934,000	3,048,000	1,110,000	934,000
1920.....	1,187,000	3,412,000	1,025,000	1,187,000
1919.....	1,841,000	3,965,000	1,117,000	1,841,000
1918.....	1,135,000	3,175,000	1,044,000	1,135,000
1917.....	1,080,000	3,764,000	1,235,000	1,080,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Feb. 5, 1921:				
	Armour & Co.	Swift & Co.	Hammond Co.	Morris & Co.
Armour & Co.....	28,200	10,300	20,500	14,400
Swift & Co.....	20,500	14,400	19,000	16,200
Hammond Co.....	14,400	19,000	16,200	12,500
Morris & Co.....	16,200	12,500	8,500	9,400
Wilson & Co.....	8,500	9,400	8,200	4,800
Pay-Lanham.....	4,800	8,200	6,200	22,400
Western Packing Co.....	22,400	202,100	180,100	127,200
Roberts & Oake.....	202,100	180,100	127,200	155,500
Miller & Hart.....	180,100	127,200	155,500	
Independent Packing Co.....	127,200	155,500		
Brennan Packing Co.....	155,500			
Wm. Davies Co.....				
Others.....				

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Armour & Co.....	28,200	10,300	20,500	14,400
Swift & Co.....	20,500	14,400	19,000	16,200
Hammond Co.....	14,400	19,000	16,200	12,500
Morris & Co.....	16,200	12,500	8,500	9,400
Wilson & Co.....	8,500	9,400	8,200	4,800
Pay-Lanham.....	4,800	8,200	6,200	22,400
Western Packing Co.....	22,400	202,100	180,100	127,200
Roberts & Oake.....	202,100	180,100	127,200	155,500
Miller & Hart.....	180,100	127,200	155,500	
Independent Packing Co.....	127,200	155,500		
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Wilson & Co.....	8,500	9,400	8,200	4,800
Pay-Lanham.....	4,800	8,200	6,200	22,400
Western Packing Co.....	22,400	202,100	180,100	127,200
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Brennan Packing Co.....	155,500			
Wm. Davies Co.....				
Others.....				

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	17	@19
Good native steers	15	@17
Medium steers	13	@15
Heifers, good	13	@16
Cows	13	@16
Head quarters, choice	13	@16
Fore quarters, choice	14	@14

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	36	@36
Steer Loins, No. 2.	36	@36
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	46	@46
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	42	@42
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	47	@47
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	26	@26
Cow Loins	19	@19
Cow Short Loins	24	@24
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	18	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	26	@26
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	25	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	24	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	21	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	15	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	15	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	14	@14
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	10	@10
Cow Rounds	12	@12
Cow Chucks	9	@9
Steer Plates	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Medium Plates	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	15	@15
Briskets, No. 2.	15	@15
Steer Navel Ends	9	@9
Cow Navel Ends	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Fore Shanks	7	@7
Hand Shanks	6	@6
Rolls	24	@24
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless	40	@40
Strip Loins, No. 2.	45	@45
Strip Loin, No. 3.	20	@20
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.	40	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.	32	@32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	25	@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	75	@75
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	63	@63
Rump Butts	25	@25
Flank Steaks	25	@25
Boneless Chucks	12	@12
Shoulder Clods	18	@18
Hanging Tenderloins	14	@14
Trimming	8 1/4	@8 1/4

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 1/2	@12
Hearts	6	@8
Tongues	6	@33
Sweetbreads	51	@58
Ox-Tail, per lb.	8	@11
Fresh Tripe, No. 1	8	@11
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Livers	10	@12
Kidneys, per lb.	10	@11

## Veal.

Choice Carcass	19	@20
Good Carcass	13	@18
Good Saddle	28	@30
Good Backs	12	@15
Medium Backs	8	@9

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2	@12
Sweetbreads	61	@70
Caif Livers	37	@42

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs	20	@20
Medium Lambs	18	@18
Choice Saddles	28	@28
Medium Saddles	26	@26
Choice Fores	10	@10
Medium Fores	9	@9
Lamb Fries, per lb.	23	@24
Lamb Tongues, each	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	8	@8
Light Sheep	11	@11
Heavy Saddles	12	@12
Light Saddles	16	@16
Heavy Fores	6	@6
Light Fores	7	@7
Mutton Legs	20	@20
Mutton Loin	15	@15
Mutton Stew	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each	15	@15

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	18	@18
Pork Loin	19	@19
Leaf Lard	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Tenderloins	62	@62
Spare Ribs	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Butts	15	@15
Hocks	18	@18
Trimming	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimming	14	@14
Tails	6	@6
Snouts	6	@6
Pigs' Feet	6	@6
Pigs' Heads	9	@9
Blade Bones	9	@9
Check Meat	18	@18
Hog Hens	7	@7
Neck Bones	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Pork Hearts	6	@6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5	@5
Pork Tongues	16	@16
Shin Bones	9	@9
Pail Bones	10	@10
Brains	14	@14
Pork Fat	15	@15
Hams	20	@20
Calas	14	@14
Bellies	22	@22

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Choice Bologna	16	@16

## Frankfurters

Liver Sausage, with beef and pork	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork	22	@22
Minced Sausage	18	@18
New England Style Sandwich Sausage	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	17	@17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	18	@18
Polish Sausage	18	@18
Garlic Sausage	16	@16
Country Smoked Sausage	18	@18
Country Fresh Sausage	20	@20
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	18	@18
Pork Sausage, short link	21	@21
Luncheon Roll	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Ox Tongues, jellied	46	@46
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Loin Roll, Cooked	44	@44

## Summer Sausage

D'Aries, new goods	44	@44
Beef Clings Salami, best	48	@48
Italian Salami (new goods)	48	@48
Capri	36	@36
Peppertoni	30	@30
Peppertoni, long links	38	@38
Farmer	48	@48

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kils	240	@240
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	400	@14.00
Pork link, kils	276	@276
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/2	400	@16.10
Polish Sausage, kils	248	@248
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	418	@14.30
Frankfurters, kils	230	@230
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	500	@17.50
Blood Sausage, kils	355	@355
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	550	@19.25
Liver Sausage, kils	250	@250
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	330	@11.55
Head Cheese, kils	240	@240
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	400	@14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.50	
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.25	
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00	
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.	22.25	
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.	30.50	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.00	
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels	67.00	
Pork Tongues, barrels	66.50	

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef	\$ 3.15	\$ 6.00	\$ 20.00	
Roast beef	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Roast mutton	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Sliced, dried	\$2.75	4.85	8.00	52.00
Ox tongue, whole	13.25	17.50	53.00	
Luncheon tongue	2.50	4.75	10.25	35.00
Corn beef hash	1.85	3.15	5.50	
Roast beef hash				
Hamburger steak with onions	1.85	3.15	6.00	
Vienna style sausage	1.20	2.40	4.75	
Luncheon sausage	1.30			
Breakfast sausage	2.65	4.25		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.50	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$ 3.30
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	30.00	@30.00
Plate Beef	28.00	@28.00
Rollettes	28.00	@28.00
Rump Butts	30.00	@30.00
Mess Pork	34.00	@34.00
Clear Fat Backs	34.00	@34.00
Family Back Pork	34.00	@34.00
Bean Pork	27.00	@27.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Pure Lard	16 1/4	@16 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil	12	@12
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c over tierces.		

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	26	@26
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	27	@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	17	@17
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	26	@26

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	16.50	@16.50
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	16.25	@16.25
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.	15.50	@15.50
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	16.50	@16.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	15.25	@15.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	12.25	@12.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	13.50	@13.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	14.00	@14.00
Extra Short Clears	14.50	@14.50
Extra Short Ribs	15.50	@15.50
Short Clears	15.50	@15.50
Butts	11.25	@11.25

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	28	@32 1/2
Regular Hams	28	@33 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 12 lb. avg.	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lb. average	17 1/2	@17 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	30	@40 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	20	@20
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	27	@27
Dried Beef Knuckles	40	@40
Dried Beef Outides	38	@38
Dried Beef Seta, best	41 1/2	@41 1/2
Skinned Rolled Ham	40	@40

Regular Boiled Hams	39	@39
Boiled Calas	30	@30
Cooked Loin Roasts	48	@48
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	30	@30

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set	23	@23
Beef Export Rounds	26	@26
Beef Middles, per set	35	@35
Beef Bungs, per piece	12	@12
Beef Wessands	12	@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	1.25	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.	60	@60
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	1.10	@1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	1.50	@1.50
Hog Middles, per set	22	@22
Hog Bungs, export	17	@17
Hog Bungs, large	14	@14
Hog Bungs, medium	8	@8
Hog Bungs, narrow	5	@5
Hog Stomachs, per piece	5	@5
Imported wide Sheep Casings	5	@5
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	5	@5
Imported medium Sheep Casings	5	@5

## FERTILIZERS

Dried blood, per unit	3.25 @ 3.50
Hoofmeal, per unit	2.15 @ 3.00
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.75 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 11%	2.75 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 @ 2.75
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	25.00 @ 27.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 35.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, per ton	240.00 @ 250.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, heavies, per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Round shin bones, lights, per ton	70.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, heavies, per ton	70.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, lights, per ton	90.00 @ 70.00
Thigh bones, heavies, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Thigh bones, lights, per ton	90.00 @ 70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles	30.00 @ 32.50

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	11.57 1/2	@11.57 1/2
Prime, steam, loose	12.27 1/2	@12.27 1/2
Leaf	11.00	@11.00
Compound	10.00	@10.00
Neutral lard	15.00 @ 15.00 1/2	

## STEARINES

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	5 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	6 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo stock	9 @ 10
Linseed, loose, per gal.	6 @ 6 1/2
Corn oil, loose	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice country	8 1/2 @ 7
Packers, prime, loose	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers, No. 2	4 @ 4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 @ 5 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	4 1/2 @ 5
Cooking	4 @ 4 1/2
House	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs, foot grease	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Flaxseed, bones, loose	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	17 @ 17 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	10 1/2 @ 11
Glycerine, candle	nom. 12 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized	10 @ 10 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	nom. 6 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom. 6
Soap stock, bbls. concn.	62 @ 65 f. o. b.
Tex.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. o. b. Chicago	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2



# Retail Section

## Retailers Launch "Sell More Meat" Campaign

Not to be outdone by the livestock raisers and packers in the "Eat More Meat" campaign which they are about to put under way, the retail butchers of New York City have inaugurated what they call a "Sell More Meat" drive, which they are pushing with characteristic energy.

Here is a special bulletin issued this week by August F. Grimm, president of Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers of America, addressed to butcher members of this organization:

You know about the "Eat More Meat" campaign. It has a big brother, the "Sell More Meat" campaign, and every member of Ye Olde New York branch is a believer in "sell more meat." The great question is how to do it. No one denies IT CAN BE DONE.

Wholesale prices have fallen fast. They are down now. With a plentiful supply of good meat on the market the butcher has his first chance in years to encourage the public in the buying of larger quantities of meat at the new prices, and in buying the various cuts with better knowledge of the values that are offered. The public must still be taught how to buy meat. When they know how best to buy they will buy more.

By special sales in these times, with lower prices and a broader selection, you can attract new customers and make heartier consumers of your present trade. Use headlines on your windows, on the walls of your store and in all your advertising and tell them, "Low prices are here."

State your price boldly and let it be known that these are the biggest meat bargains in more than a year. Let your salesmen tell the stories of meat economies to every customer and persuade the customer to larger and more frequent sales. **A BIGGER TURNOVER IS YOUR BEST INSURANCE FOR A FUTURE INCREASED BUSINESS.**

We don't believe in crape-hangers—but vegetables and eggs are dropping and they can drop further this winter, with enormous supplies still locked up in storage. There is no reason for the vegetable market to attract away the regular meat eater. We must move out after business with attractive prices and we will more than hold our own with the public. They know good meat and they are learning to know good meat prices. Make them come your way by showing them the saving and the bargains of the day. **LET'S GO!**

A. F. GRIMM, President.

## Retailer Gives His Views of Meat Price Situation

In the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER there appeared a statement by the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers concerning the meat supply and price situation, indicating the marked fall in wholesale meat prices. In conjunction with and following that statement was one made by John A. Kotal, of Chicago, secretary of the United Master Butchers of America.

When asked to comment, from the viewpoint of the retailer, on the statement that wholesale prices of beef, pork and lamb have declined heavily within the last four or five months, and are now at levels which represent bargains relative to former prices, Mr. Kotal said:

"Wholesale prices of meat have gone down tremendously; far more, in fact, than the prices of most commodities, and this is also true of retail meat prices.

"It is very difficult for the consumer, trading with one or two dealers, to get a comprehensive idea of the average changes which have actually occurred in retail prices. In fact, the only general survey made is that conducted monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The latest figures of this bureau cover the period from September 15 to December 15. They show that during this period the retail prices of all articles of food combined declined 12 per cent, but that the retail prices of meats during the same period declined as follows: Pork chops, 34 per cent; ham, 17 per cent; sirloin steak, 16 per cent; round steak, 17 per cent; rib roast, 12 per cent; chuck roast, 15 per cent; plate beef, 11 per cent; bacon, 13 per cent.

"Since December 15 there have been additional heavy declines in the retail prices of meat. Consequently, it is quite ap-

parent that the present retail prices have responded to the declines in wholesale quotations, and that the consumer at this time can buy meat of good quality at prices which are relatively low.

"Sixty cents of the consumer's money, in a Chicago retail market, will now buy as much as a dollar would buy in September and October, 1920. This applies only to the cash-and-carry market.

"Government statistics show that meat is now one of the cheapest articles of food; that it has declined a great deal more than the average decline of all foods.

"Some unscrupulous retailers are maintaining higher retail prices and substituting poorer grades of meat to the consumer, but I believe they are in the minority.

"The Chicago housewife should be able to make a saving of from three to five cents per pound in her purchases today, as compared with a week ago."

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Carl Jorgens will open a meat market in Iola, Wis.

W. E. Litke will open a meat market in Patshall, N. D.

Mr. Shaw has bought the meat market at Chatfield, Minn.

Walter Lehinkuhl will open a meat market in Seaforth, Minn.

Swivel Bros. will engage in the meat business in Cuba City, Wis.

The L. H. White meat market, Schoolcraft, Mich., has burned out.

The Anderson & Erickson meat market, Merville, N. D., has burned out.

Gerhard Anderson has taken over the meat market in Bushnell, S. D.

J. W. Francis & Son will open a meat market in Cottage Grove, Ore.

Harris & Sherbourn have bought the City Meat Market, Crookston, Nebr.

Swift & Easley have bought the meat business of R. W. Lewis in Milton, Ky.

Wilfred Catton has sold his meat market in Chatham, Ontario, to Stanley Ward.

John A. Ramb, McLaughlin, S. D., is retiring from the meat and grocery business.

The L. Pfennig meat market, River Falls, Wis., has been sold to Albert J. Brown.

Prucho Barberis has purchased the meat market of Jonas E. Paro at Whitehall, N. Y.

Robert Pearson has purchased the Central Meat Market, Fremont, Mich., from Vallier & King.

The Enterprise Meat Company, Wenatche, Wash., has opened for business in a new location.

Andrew Opheim has sold his meat market in Starbuck, Minn., to Christ Overbo and John Heuim.

Ford & Plank have sold their meat market in Schenectady, N. Y., to Mr. Brunner of Rome.

Louis Frank has disposed of the City Meat Market, Arapahoe, Nebr., to W. E. Stevens and others.

L. W. Stowley and W. J. Nicholson have opened a meat market in the Henning building, Pomeroy, Wash.

A. J. Evans, meat dealer in Fresno, Calif., will open a meat market in Reedley, Calif., in a short time.

The meat market of Zamperino Bros. at Providence, R. I., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$2,500.

The Pioneer Meat Market, Wilson Creek, Wash., is installing a refrigeration system and ice making plant.

D. W. Maupin has sold his meat market and grocery store in Iliff, Colo., to Leo Marbough, of Saline County, Mo.

Bohl & Brokopp, meat dealers in Columbus, Wis., have dissolved partnership. Emil Brokopp will continue in the business.

The Star meat market, Roanoke, Va., has been moved from its old location at 24 Campbell avenue, east, to 111 Market square.

The Popular market, Brooklyn, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators are S. and A. Schwartz and L. Habas.

Glen Bussard has bought the W. W. Fales cash grocery at Reynoldsville, Pa., and expects to sell out the line of groceries and open a meat market.

Max Holzer, Jr., of Pine Bush, N. Y., will open a meat market in the John T. Hewitt building in Walden. Crawford & Kelly, also of Pine Bush, will enter the meat business on Clinton street, in Walden.

A. F. Rohde, Johnstown, Pa., plans to make extensive improvements in his meat market and to double the size of his present quarters. A new sausage manufacturing department has already been installed.

The Schindler Meat Company of Duluth, Minn., has filed articles of incorporation, capitalizing at \$50,000. The incorporators are David Drummond, Joseph Wangle, Fred McQuade, Theodore Ernst and William Lenertz.

McCarthy & Son, Medina, N. Y., have leased a building in Middleport where they will open a new meat market. They have also purchased the meat market of Thaxter Bros. and will combine this with their new market.

C. R. Hallberg, proprietor of the Columbia River Meat Company markets at Clatskanie and Rainier, Ore., has opened a third market at St. Helens, in connection with the latter place.



tion with which he will conduct a grocery store.

Thomas Hill has entered the meat business in Susanville, Calif.

L. Cummings has bought the meat market in Hamburg, Iowa, which he recently sold to Hopkins & Son.

Blair Bros., meat dealers in Jackson, Mich., have sold their stock to Brasner, Fearn & Company.

Frank H. Strohmer has sold his meat market in Fond du Lac, Wis., to Ben Rosenthal and A. J. Johnson.

J. F. Holinbeck has sold his interest in the meat market of Holinbeck & Streeter, Sparta, Wis., to W. Howard.

The San Joaquin Valley Packing Company has opened a meat market at 12 West Colorado street, Pasadena, Calif.

The Illinois Farmers' Packing Company, of Ottawa, Ill., has bought the North Star Market, Princeton, Ill., from J. H. Brigham.

Henry Norris and Henry Schmidt have purchased the Anck Bros. meat market, sausage factory and packinghouse in Quincy, Ill.

Harry E. Anderson, Warren, Pa., has acquired the meat business which he formerly conducted in partnership with J. A. Anderson.

C. L. Mathias has bought an interest in the Blurock meat market in Sumner, Wash. The firm name will now be Blurock & Mathias.

### THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner an eighth set of six questions of primary importance to every business man was printed on this page. Following are the questions repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1—What given classes of people are barred from entering into an agreement or a contract which upon failure to comply with the terms can be enjoined by due process of law?

Answer—The first legal requisite of a contract is that it can be enforced by law, thus the following classes suffer disqualification: (a) minors; (b) lunatics and idiots; (c) habitual drunkards; (d) married women.

Question No. 2—What is known as the Analysis of Population and how is it used?

Answer—The Analysis of Population is used to determine if it is good policy to push goods which have use in the city (and vice versa) by a study of the following facts: that 33% of our population live in cities over 25,000; 24% in towns under 25,000, and 42% in the rural districts.

Question No. 3—What is known as the Negotiable Instrument Act?

Answer—The Negotiable Instrument Act means that when a negotiable instrument reaches maturity on a Sunday or holiday the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day.


Question No. 4—Do we observe a National Legal Holiday in the United States and how is same fixed?

Answer—There are no National Legal Holidays in the United States. Each state determines by acts of its own legislature what days shall be legal holidays within its borders.

Question No. 5—What is known as an "Internal Audit"?

Answer—An Internal Audit is a checking system of accounting to (a) determine the accuracy of all records and books, (b) correctness of bookkeeping system, (c) protection and prevention of fraud from within.

Question No. 6—What are the "parties" to a Bill of Exchange?

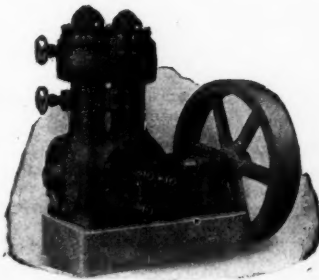


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# NUCOA

**Butters Bread      Stays Sweet**

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**New York      Chicago      San Francisco**

Answer—The "parties" to a Bill of Exchange consist of (a) the drawer, (b) the drawee, (c) the acceptor, (d) the payee, (e) the holder, (f) the indorser, (g) the indorsee.

Next week six more questions will be put and answered in the following issue.

### MINNESOTA BUTCHERS MEET.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers' Association, held in Minneapolis recently, it was decided to urge the members of the State Legislature to pass a law providing for the inspection of meat. Appointment of inspectors at places where meat is sold rather than at places where the meat is packed, was favored by the meat dealers.

The butchers also will urge that the Sunday closing law in Minnesota be enforced except in special instances where the public would be greatly inconvenienced by closing of meat markets.

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Mechanics Bank, Central Branch, Brooklyn

Corn Exchange Bank, Bronx Branch

# New York Section

The Produce Exchange will be closed today, February 12, Lincoln's birthday.

H. S. Budgell of the wool department and J. J. Wilkie, general branch house manager of Wilson & Company, are in New York this week.

D. I. Matthews, formerly in the auditing department of Morris & Company, New York, is back in that department after a trip through the South.

James Stirling, head of the auditing department, and W. O'Connell, of the smoke-house department of Morris & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

Abe Eppstein, the faithful old war-horse of Joseph Stern & Son, was laid up for a few days on account of illness, but has now fully recovered and is back on the job.

Recent visitors on the New York Produce Exchange were J. B. Kerney of Kingston, New York, M. F. Blackwell, Dallas, Texas, and H. J. O'Neill, Charleston, S. C.

Ye Olde New York Branch, New York State Association Union Master Butchers of America, has issued a special bulletin on the "Sell More Meat" campaign. Every butcher should read it.

Donald Mackenzie, of the general superintendent's office, W. J. Russell, Jr., beef department, and H. D. Speer, small stock department, Swift & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

John Kirch, for fifteen years foreman of the casing department of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, has

left to engage in a new enterprise. He is succeeded by his assistant, Fritz Reine-mann.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, February 5, on shipments sold out, ranged from 12 to 16 cents per pound, and averaged 14.18 cents per pound.

To encourage better window display in connection with National Fish Day, the New York Committee has arranged to give prizes for the best fish window display in the metropolitan district during the period February 28th to March 9th. The first prize is \$100, second \$50 and third \$25.

The Dance Committee of the New York Butchers' Mutual Aid Society has decided that the much-heralded dance will be held in the well-appointed dance palace known as Leslie Hall, 83rd Street and Broadway, New York City. The night is Friday, February 25th. The committee in charge consists of E. F. Edwards, Joe McCormack, Thomas Thorpe, Benjamin Lewin and Louis Meyer.

The Armour Club, composed of members of the Armour organization in the metropolitan district, held their annual social affair at the Hotel Commodore on Feb. 2. This year the affair was a "feature dance" and a number of novelties were introduced to the surprise and admiration of all in attendance. The affair was largely attended by all the members of the Armour organization, and it was voted a success by all concerned, and a committee was immediately appointed to arrange for

an outing next summer. Julius Jacobs represented the Chicago office as a guest of the Armour Club.

A. H. Olton of F. C. Rogers Company, Philadelphia and New York, has just returned from a most satisfactory trip to the East Side Packing Company at East St. Louis, and looks forward to a good season. He reports that the trade feels very much encouraged. The East Side Packing Company has opened up its new plant and is working almost to capacity. Mr. Olton reports a vast difference between the Eastern and Western markets. He also called at Detroit, Cleveland, Peoria and Pittsburgh, and opened up some very satisfactory new accounts. Rogers and Olton are a very much alive pair and always on the job.

To be established for more than 33 years on one block, with a fine old business, slowly and carefully built up by the very best quality of goods, is the enviable record of J. Hirsch of No. 624 Tenth avenue. This market is a landmark in the neighborhood. Mr. Hirsch has customers whose children have married and established homes and still continue to patronize the old shop where their mothers have done their marketing for so many years. Today it is the firm of Hirsch & Saraski, Mr. Gilbert Saraski, who was a trustworthy employee for fifteen years, having been rewarded by being made a partner. If more business men would reward real merit in this substantial way there would be less labor troubles in the retail butcher business, and the final results would be most satisfactory to all concerned. A good partner in a shop means profits that are usually unknown to a man working with the ordinary staff of employees, and who is compelled to be out of his shop a certain number of hours each day.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$17.00@18.00	\$15.00@16.00	\$13.00@14.50	\$11.00@13.00
Good	15.00@16.00	13.50@14.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	13.00@13.50	11.00@12.00	9.00@10.00
Common	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00
COWS:				
Good	12.00@13.00	10.50@11.50	10.50@11.50	11.00@12.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.50	10.00@10.50	10.00@10.50
Common	10.00@11.00	9.50@10.00	9.50@10.00	9.00@10.00
BULLS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	10.00@11.00	9.00@9.50	9.00@9.50	9.00@10.00
Common	9.50@10.00	8.50@9.00	8.50@9.00	8.50@9.00
<b>Fresh Veal—</b>				
Choice	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	21.00@22.00	17.00@18.00
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	20.00@21.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00
Common	12.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	14.00@16.00	10.00@14.00
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton:</b>				
LAMBS:				
Choice	19.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@20.00
Good	17.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	12.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
MUTTON:				
Good	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.50	11.00@12.00
Medium	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00
Common	7.00@8.00	7.00@8.00	7.00@8.00	7.00@8.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	18.00@19.00	20.00@20.50	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00
10-12 lb. average	17.00@18.00	18.50@19.50	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
12-14 lb. average	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	16.00@18.00
14-16 lb. average	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
16 lb. over	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	18.00@20.00	16.00@18.00
Boston style	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## NAGLE FELLOWSHIP MINSTRELS.

When the members of the Nagle Fellowship Club commenced rehearsals for their inaugural minstrel show they could not possibly have dreamed of the success which crowned their efforts on Friday evening, Feb. 4th. The Grand View Hall, Jersey City, was filled to capacity, there being about two thousand present. The minstrel part was staged in the form of an "Inaugural Banquet," with a cast of characters, the members of the chorus being guests. With the exception of the leading character, that of the host, the entire cast were employees of the Nagle Packing Company's Jersey City plant.

The minstrel show was followed by a professional cabaret. Selections were rendered by the Jersey City Police Quartet, and that their singing was more than good was demonstrated by the number of encores they were called upon to give. This wonderfully successful affair was brought to a close with dancing which everyone enjoyed, due in part to the good music furnished by Keale.

Among those present were: Mr. Sam Nagle, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Nagle, Miss Dorothy Nagle, Messrs. Sam, Gerald and Robert Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nagle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. L. O'Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gerber, Miss Dorothy Gerber, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schmidt, Mr.

and Mrs. M. Abramowitz, Mr. S. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Nellius, Miss Dorothy Nellius, Mr. and Mrs. Corrydon. City Commissioners M. I. Fagan, Jos. Gannon, Jr., John Bentley and A. Harry Moore also were present.

Officers of the club are: L. F. Gerber, president; J. A. Shannon, vice-president; J. A. Brose, treasurer; Miss R. H. Mannion, recording and financial secretary J. O'Donnell, sergeant-at-arms. Board of trustees: D. L. O'Crowley, chairman; J. J. Gallagher, P. C. Bamberger, H. Schmidt, S. Nagle.

Committees were:

Arrangement committee—Miss M. E. Callahan, chairlady; J. Driscoll, C. Schmidt, W. Schreiber.

Press committee—J. J. Gallagher, chairman; M. Mayer, C. Finnan, M. Burns, W. Rebele.

Floor Committee—C. Schmidt, floor manager W. Barrow, J. Begendorf, E. Burke, W. Dorfman, P. Edwards, Louis Gerber, J. C. Jacob, J. Kenny, G. Knoepfle, E. Lacey, H. McAvoy, T. McShea, A. Minor, J. O'Brien, B. Persky, W. Porter, W. Shackelford, G. Scheids, W. Schober, B. Stern, H. Vogelfonger, J. Vogelfonger, K. Wolf, J. H. Fleecy.

Reception committee—H. E. Nellius, chairman; E. Atherton, M. Abramowitz, J. B. Bate, S. Canny, T. Corydon, J. Coyle, M. Brown, F. Cooney, F. F. DeBra, J. Eppler, M. Ferrick, J. Frayler, J. Ford, B. Gallagher, H. Greenberg, J. Haennel, H. P. Heilmann, W. Hennelly, J. Kearsse, H. Koepfle, W. Lambul, J. McDonnell, A. Mengel, D. Meyer, J. H. Mitchell, E. Pentler, G. Kroske, N. Rosenberg, J. Rubin, P. Spitzer, Wm. Schiff, C. Silvers, H. Ullman, A. Weiss, P. Finkelstein, W. Hill, M. Siligy.

#### EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

With Monday's opening prices firm to unevenly higher than the close of the previous week, the general slow demand which has characterized fresh meat trade for several weeks, resulted in additional declines at all markets; Boston alone reacting after midweek and closing slightly above the low times.

Monday's advances on practically all grades of beef were held temporarily and beginning Tuesday daily declines was the rule. The general weakness was further intensified by the decreased consumption

accompanying the Lenten season and prices today were mostly fifty cents to one dollar below last Friday. Bulls were sold at a wide range of prices, influenced to a considerable extent by local conditions, with a tendency generally downward. Kosher beef trade continued uneven and prices at the several markets show wide fluctuations and a general weakness.

Barring New York, where prices held generally steady, the trend of veal after Monday was sharply downward. Conditions at Philadelphia were unsettled to a marked degree and declines of three to four dollars were reported. New York lost one dollar late Friday and Boston closed one to two dollars lower than Monday.

An improved demand at Boston after mid-week checked the downward trend of lamb prices and resulted in an advance of \$1 over Monday at that market. Conditions elsewhere were unsettled and were followed by sharp daily declines. Closing prices at New York were \$3 lower than last Friday and Philadelphia \$2 to \$3 lower.

The demand for mutton has not improved and the downward price trend of the past several weeks was continued. Closing prices are unevenly \$1 to \$3 lower than a week ago.

Supplies of pork loins in freezers at eastern markets were increased during the week as a result of unfavorable weather and a generally slow demand. Prices continued the downward trend and at the close are mostly \$2 lower than one week ago. Light to moderate offerings of shoulder cuts were sold on a weak and declining market, closing fifty cents to one dollar off.

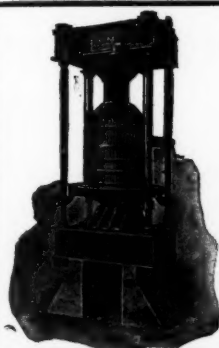
Boston closed dull on beef and pork, with a surplus going to the freezers; lamb closed steady to strong, with a good clearance; mutton and veal weak, with a fair clearance. New York closed weak to slightly lower on all meats, with some carryover in coolers and cars. Philadelphia closed weak at the week's decline, with forced sale the rule. There will probably be a moderate carryover of all classes.

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### INSTRUCTIONS

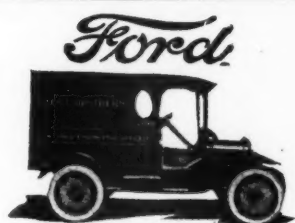
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First Ave. and 49th St.  
NEW YORK



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to choice.....	7.10@ 9.15
Cows, common to choice.....	2.50@ 6.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	6.00@ 6.50
Heifers .....	@ 6.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	17.25@17.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@10.00
Calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	@.....

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, common to good, 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 9.75
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.25
Wethers .....	5.50@ 6.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@10.50
Hogs, medium .....	@11.14
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11.25
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@11.25
Rough .....	@ 8.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	.21 @22
Choice, native, light.....	.20 @22
Native, common to fair.....	.15 @19

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	.14 @15
Choice, native, light.....	@18
Native, common to good.....	.13 @14
Choice, Western, heavy.....	@16
Choice, Western, light.....	.13 @14
Common to fair, Texas.....	.12 @13
Good to choice heifers.....	@17
Common to fair heifers.....	@15
Choice cows .....	.11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	@13 1/2
Fresh bologna bulls.....	.10 @11

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@21	@28
No. 2 ribs.....	@16	@26
No. 3 ribs.....	@13	22 @24
No. 1 loins.....	@26	32 @34
No. 2 loins.....	@19	26 @30
No. 3 loins.....	@14	24 @25
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	28 @29	21 @25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	25 @26	18 @22
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	17 @19
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	14 @16
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	13 @15
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	11 @15
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 9	10 @13
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 7	9 @11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	.23 @24
Western calves, fair to good.....	.20 @22
Grassers and buttermilks.....	.16 @18

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@15 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@15 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16 1/2
Pigs .....	@16 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	.20 @21
Lambs, choice .....	.18 @19
Sheep, choice .....	.23 @13
Sheep, medium to good.....	.10 @11
Sheep, culls .....	@10

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@28
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	@26
Smoked picnics, light.....	@19
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@17
Smoked shoulders .....	@22
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	.48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	.35 @36
Dried beef cuts.....	.48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	.21 @22

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@23
Frozen pork loins.....	@23
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	.48 @50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	.45 @50
Shoulders, city .....	@.....
Shoulders, Western .....	.16 @17
Butts, regular, Western.....	.18 @19
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	.22 @23
Fresh hams, city.....	@.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	.16 @17
Extra lean pork trimmings .....	@18

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd .....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed .....	@30c.	a pound
Calfs heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys .....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys .....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef .....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails .....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef .....	@8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef .....	@22 1/2c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries .....	@9c.	a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.75
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blks., per lb., f. o. b. New York .....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles .....	@28
Hog bungs .....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@28
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@32
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@43
Beef, wessands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef, wessands, small, per doz.....	@12.25
Beef, wessands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	10 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, red .....	26	30
Allspice .....	9	9
Cinnamon .....	13	16
Coriander .....	4 1/2	7
Cloves .....	25	30
Ginger .....	14	17
Mace .....	38	43

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9 1/2	9 1/2
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C., gran.....	5 1/2	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C., crystal.....	6	5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.18
No. 2 skins.....	@.16
No. 3 skins.....	@.05
Branded skins .....	@.06
Ticky skins .....	@.06
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.11
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.09
No. 1, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@1.30
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2@12 lbs.....	@1.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2@12 lbs.....	@.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@.60

Ticky skins, 9 1/2@12 lbs.....	@.60
No. 1, 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@1.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.50
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@3.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@2.75
Branded kips .....	@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.00
Ticky kips .....	@1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.00
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29

### Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.

Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@40
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@38
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@35
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@30

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or hhls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@28
Western, scalded .....	@27

Ducks—	
Western, fatted, boxes.....	@40

Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@ 8.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	5.00@ 6.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express, fancy.....	.34 @36
Chickens, via express.....	.31 @35
Old roosters, via freight.....	@20
Turkeys, via freight.....	.45 @48
Ducks, via freight.....	.45 @45
Geese, via freight.....	.30 @30
Pigeons, per pair.....	.50 @65
Guineas, per pair.....	.50 @60

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score) .....	@44
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	.44 1/2 @45
Creamery, firsts .....	.40 @43 1/2
Creamery, seconds .....	.34 @39
Creamery, lower grades .....	.30 @33

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@47
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@46
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.44 @45
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.42 @43
Fresh gath. checks, fair to choice, dry.....	.47 @48
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	.40 @41

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

Bone meal, steamed 2 and 50, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.85
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	nom. 30.00@45.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia .....	@ 3.50
Garbage tankage .....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	4.00@ 4.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime .....	5.00@ 5.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	4.00 and 50c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags.....	3.25@ 3.50

